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HALF WAY THROUGH THE DIVE

The Bombay Municipality's Mahatma Gandhi Olympic Swimming Pool is in the news again. It is to be closed to the public for a month at the end of the year for fixing the underwater valves. An important venue of city's aquatic sports, it has earned the praise of sportsmen from here and abroad. Picture shows a perfectly synchronized swallow (centre) and jack-knife dive by three enthusiasts on one of the many sporting occasions at the pool. The clever camera angle makes it appear as if they are not moving but fixed in air by some miraculous force.

Photo by Swinburne.

Housing Shortage Scandal

SEE PAGE 5

'A STERN FINGER'

Ray in 'The Kansas City Star'

Truck Cargo Thefts Baffle Even F.B.I.

EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY AND NIGHT THROUGHOUT THE YEAR AN AVERAGE OF AT LEAST ONE TRUCK LOADED WITH VALUABLE CARGO IS STOLEN SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

IT'S A STREAMLINED RACKET WHICH WILL COST AN ESTIMATED RECORD TOTAL OF 100 MILLION DOLLARS IN 1953, AND THE FBI TODAY IS MAPPING OUT AN ALL-OUT DRIVE AGAINST IT.

By Malcolm Johnson

NEW YORK, (INS).

NOTING a steady increase in truck cargo thefts and hijackings, the FBI is scheduling a series of more than 100 regional law enforcement conferences throughout the nation, aimed at combatting this type of crime alone.

Conferences, which began in April, already have been held in St. Louis, Cleveland and other Middle West cities.

Enlisting the co-operation of State and Local Law Enforcement agencies, together with trucking and other transportation representatives, the FBI will continue the conferences through December.

In announcing this move, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover said that since 1949 there had been a steadily increasing volume of FBI work against thefts from Interstate Commerce, particularly in the trucking field.

CRIME SPIRAL

The continuing increase, Hoover said, coupled with the fact that major crimes in the U.S. topped the two-million mark in 1952 for the first time in history, emphasizes the need for the conferences.

The Cargo Protection Bureau of New York, a private agency, reports that losses from "truck cargo thefts" and hijackings have increased 240 per cent since 1945, when the estimated loss was 22 million dollars.

Jack Seide, President of the Babaco Alarm System, Inc., manufacturers of automatic alarm devices for trucks, said his company's records on national truck cargo losses indicated drastic changes of technique in the hijacking racket.

"Today's hijackers and trucking thieves," said Seide, " are well organized and highly professional. Their operations are well planned, although their methods may vary."

There is still a lot of "rough stuff", Seide said, particularly in the middle west where trucks are hijacked with guns in the style reminiscent of the blazzing warfare between rival bootleg gangs of the prohibition era, when the term "hijacking" originated.

A more common practice, however, is to steal untended trucks. The stolen merchandise is quickly hidden in secret "drops" and then unloaded through an elaborate system of receivers, or "fences," to the retail market.

NEW GIMMICK

A relatively new gimmick—the "limited liability receipt"—is cited by insurance agents as a contributing factor to the big increase in trucking thefts.

Under this practice, which is widespread in New York City's billion-dollar garment industry and is spreading elsewhere, shippers are required to sign receipts relieving the trucker of responsibility for goods in his care above a nominal sum—usually $50.

This means that even if a truck cargo worth $50,000 is stolen the trucker or his insurance company is liable only for $50.

Another phase of the practice is for the trucker to declare that he will be liable for only $7 a garment, although his cargo may be worth many thousands of dollars.

Charles S. Johnson, official of Jones & Whitlock, 114-year-old insurance company in New York, told INS that the limited liability practice is being forced on shippers.

"How come?"

Johnson smiled wryly. "That's where some of the union bosses step in", he said. "The shipper hasn't got a chance. If he says he won't use the trucking firm trying to force the limited liability on him, the Union tells him that he'll use that trucker or no other."

Far from deterring theft, Johnson said, it actually encourages it, and the shipper's only recourse to protect himself is to take out his own insurance covering the truck cargo, thus assuming a responsibility that rightfully belongs to the trucker.

In this connection, an official of the New York City Anti-Crime Committee, which is conducting a continuing investigation of racketeering in the New York Garment Centre, said:

"The limited liability practice described is symptomatic of conditions resulting from mobster elements in the garment centre trucking operations and of a hoodlum controlled union local of teamsters in the garment area.

"There is ample evidence of collusion between this hoodlum dominated union local and mob forces in the trucking business", the crime committee official added.

ALARM SYSTEMS

Insurance underwriters emphasized, on the other hand, that responsible trucking firms are co-operating to reduce theft losses by installing alarm systems on their trucks and taking other protective measures.

Nationally, textiles appear to be the number one target of the truck cargo bijackets, but they steal anything from brassieres to frozen foods, from electronic equipment to cigarettes and liquor.

In New York and New Jersey, the records show that textiles and clothing of all kinds are "loss leaders."

In Chicago it's meat and other foods. In Ohio it's beer and food; tobacco products in Michigan, cameras and photographic equipment in California, general merchandise in Massachusetts.

Typical recent losses reported included $27,000 in liquor in Cleveland; $4,000 in shrimp in Gulf Port, Miss., $1,500 in cigarettes in Flint, Mich.; $500,000 in radio and television equipment in New York City; $20,000 in General Merchandise in Philadelphia.

Says FBI director Hoover: "The methods of theft vary from petty thievery by stealth to forging false destinations on shipping documents, embezzlement, theft of unattended vehicles and armed robbery and kidnapping of drivers."

Week-End Fun

"ALL RIGHT," the counsel for the defendant told the policeman on the witness stand, "suppose my client was, as you say, on his hands and knees in the middle of the highway. That doesn't necessarily mean that he was in a state of intoxication, does it?"

"Not necesarily, sir," the policeman replied, "but your client was also trying to roll up the white line down the centre of the highway."

*

The Coronation fancy-dress dance was over and the local gossips were comparing notes.

"Mrs. Smithington - Smythe looks upset, don't you think?" said one, gloatingly.

"Yes, my dear. She came as a Hawaiian beauty, with grass skirts and all—and they awarded her first prize in the humorous section as 'The Old Thatched Cottage'."

*

Among the witnesses in an assault case was a young doctor, and as his evidence was important the opposing counsel attempted to confuse him.

"I suppose, doctor," he began, in a doubting voice, "that you are entirely familiar with all the symptoms indicative of concussion of the brain?"

"I am", replied the witness coolly.

"Then let me ask you a hypothetical question" went on the counsel, with a meaning glance at the jury. "Suppose His Honour and I should bang our heads together, should we get concussion of the brain?"

"His Honour might," replied the witness, as coolly as before.

*

A dear old lady was telling her family about her visit to London just before the Coronation.

"I met a pleasant young man in the train," she said. "He offered to give me the winner of the Derby."

"And did he?"

"Of course not, my dear. I told him that the chickens take up so much of the garden that we've no room for a horse."

*

A man and his wife, celebrating the Coronation, called at a public-house for a drink. The husband asked for a pint and the wife had a cocktail. The woman asked the barman for a cherry, but he didn't understand and fetched the manager, who supplied one. Upon which the barman exclaimed to the husband: "What would you like in your pint—a toffee-apple?"

A teacher walked into her classroom to discover that one of her little pupils had written a naughty word on the blackboard.

"I'm not going to punish anybody for this", she announced, remembering her child psychology. "Instead, I am going to close my eyes and count to 50. During that time, I will expect the one who wrote this to come up and erase it."

She closed her eyes, counted slowly and was gratified to hear the sound of small feet tiptoeing up to the blackboard.

When she finally opened her eyes, the word was still there—and under it a worse one, plus the notation: The Phantom Strikes Again.

PASSING PAGEANT

By KAM

'What Nehru is not', runs a Press headline.

The question is not what Panditji is not, or what he is, but what he will be, say in 1956 by the end of the Five-Year Plan!

*

The Five-Year Plan is being tailored.—Headline in another paper.

It ought to be. The big guns of the Plan know well how to cut cloth according to the cloth—swadeshi or videshi.

*

Over £200 million are spent on dogs and cats in Britain, a year. The dog population in Britain is 4,000,000, averaging one for every five families.—Press report.

Lucky dogs—and cats! It seems it is better to be born a dog or a cat in Britain than a man (or woman) supposed to be 'in the image of God,' in Bharat that is India.

*

The fifth memorial to Mahatma Gandhi is being prepared in London. An undistinguished looking house in W. Kensington where Mahatma lived while studying law, is to bear a plague'—a Press report.

A plague on your proof-reading!

*

Man mauled by his mistress.—Press headline.

Nothing strange. It's almost a daily occurrence in many a household. Many men would prefer being mauled by a tigress and finished for ever than this slow torture—being killed by inches as it were!

"For a marriage to be happy the husband should be deaf and the wife blind"—a tip on 'Married Life.'

So for a happy Bharat-Kashmir union, will our dear Jawahar have to be deaf and Shrimati Shaikh Abdulla to be blind? Oh perish the thought!

*

"Sad is the house where the hen crows and the cock is silent"—another tip from the same source.

But the moment the cock raises his head to crow, down goes the peck of the hen on the pate, making it impossible for the cock to indulge in 'cock-a-doodle-do.' Alas, for our 20th century civilization!

*

Love starts when she sinks in your arms and ends with her arms in the sink—Yet one more tip.

And hate starts when she sinks her hands into his pocket, and, he, retaliating violently, ends with his arms in handcuffs to the nearest lock-up.

*

The Betsiloes of Madagascar try to impale the groom with spears, and he must show his skill at dodging—a Press report.

The tribe have profound knowledge of human nature. They want to know before marriage is contracted whether the groom is well groomed in dodging the shafts of tantrums which the blessed bride will hurl at him in married life.

*

A TRAM CAR IN NORTH WEST CALCUTTA WAS HELD UP BY A GROUP OF BOYS. PASSENGERS WERE PULLED DOWN AND THEIR FACES BESMEARED WITH COW DUNG. —Press report.

If the pastime of dung-smearing is persisted in, Calcutta streets will be cleared of this nuisance automatically, without the aid of scavengers. We know Calcutta beats Bombay in the matters of accumulation of dung heaps.

*

In a London zoo, an alligator called Peter laid a clutch of 20 EGGS AND WILL NOW BE KNOWN AS PAULINE.—Press report.

This news is well captioned 'Sextraordinary' by a daily. We should say it is really 'eggstraordinary'. Shrimatiji Pauline might well be imported in Bombay to check soaring prices of eggs. From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2 they go up in a jiffy.

*

Eisenhower said of Marshal Zhukov, the would-be one of 'three most important men in Soviet Russia': "This is the man with whom I could do business."—Press report.

With Ike as the—er—sleeping partner?

*

'It's rather fun to be good friends with your ex-husbands. I like my ex-husbands around me,' said Ida Lupino, the noted Hollywood star.

A book, 'How to be happy though much married,' from her pen would sell like hot cakes—as coming straight from the mare's mouth!

Kaiser May Hit NEW HIGH In Automobiles

BY FRANK SNYDER

DETROIT (INS)—What will be the next move of Henry J. Kaiser to strengthen his position in the automobile industry?

The first step taken in that regard by automotive's most rugged individualist was the purchase of Willys Motors, Inc., by Kaiser Motors Corp. for 62 million dollars.

After making a terrific reputation building Liberty ships for the government during World War II, Kaiser jumped into the auto producing picture at a most opportune moment.

With no auto production for four years during the war there was a backlog demand for around 15 million passenger cars, the auto-starved public at the time would have gone for a motorized kiddie car.

The medium-priced Kaiser and the luxury model Frazer made their appearance in June, 1946, about six months after the corporation was organized. Starting from scratch, Kaiser even beat some of the established auto builders getting into postwar production.

Kaiser-Frazer hit a peak production of 181,000 cars in 1948, the nation's fourth largest producer that year. The company built up a good reputation and made money in 1947 and 1948.

●

Kaiser launched his next gamble in 1950 when there was much talk about the return of a low-priced

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What Is Your Line?

Exploit Secrets Of Beauty

ALMOST all women have some basic figure problem.

What is your line in figures?

Have you matching bust and hip measurements, slim waist, nice long legs and shoulders that slope gently?

Read what John Robert Powers says in his interview to "Pageant". The man who made 'Powers model', synonymous with glamour, tells us it is easy to achieve beauty.

Rhonda Fleming, Paramount's vivacious beauty is all curves.

THESE are Powers' answers to questions of the "Pageant" representative.

In setting out to improve a woman's looks, where do you start?

Start with the woman, not with her looks. A woman must be interested if she would be interesting. Perhaps it sounds like a platitude, but it's a truth often overlooked in this age of synthetic, mechanical "beauty"—beauty comes from within. We call it "inner glow." It's the only way I can describe the difference between a girl with beautiful features and a girl with beauty.

Yes, but who will notice the "inner glow" if the outer facade is unattractive?

But why should it be? If a woman has "inner glow" she is intelligent. If she is intelligent, she will not have the slightest difficulty in acquiring outer beauty.

You have a 7-point programme for beauty. Taking it one step at a time, how do you "make the most of your face and hair" if you're an ugly duckling?

There's no such thing as an ugly duckling, unless she's self-made. If a woman has physical shortcomings—too large a nose, too little chin—she is invariably self-conscious about them, calls them to your attention. If she could forget her deficiencies, so would you. A woman should never apologize (even to herself) for her bad features; instead, she should play up her good features. The girl with stick-out ears has bright, clear eyes or a smooth high forehead or lively looking hair, or *something* compensatory. Her job is as simple as forgetting earnings and remembering eye shadow. Accentuate the positive; eliminate the negative.

And how "make the most of your body"?

Stop treating your body as if you thought it unattractive, or as if it's just a thing you brought along with you. Take your head out of your shoulders, your shoulders out of your waist, your waist out of your hips: stand tall. This is not to say "stand straight"—the posture of a West Point cadet is not suitable to a woman's body. The key to good posture for a woman is good body alignment: the tip of the ear should be directly above the point of the shoulder bone, the shoulder in line above the centre of the hip joint, the hip in line with the centre of the knee (this means the knee must be slightly flexed, not locked) and the knee in line with the anklebone. A good way to practice this position is to back up to a wall in sight of a full-length mirror. When you've so aligned your body you'll find that your hand will just barely fit between the small of your back and the wall—your hips are tucked under, your head is straight and high, and you look all of one piece!

Is that the "model's stance" we hear so much about?

No, but that comes next. Step out from the wall, holding the same body alignment, and face yourself in the mirror. Notice how you are now presenting your broadest view? The "model's stand" is a twist that puts curve and perspective to work in showing the body to its best advantage. Drop your weight onto the ball of your right foot, pointing that foot slightly to the right side; relax your left knee and tuck your left heel into the instep of your right foot, at about a 45-degree angle—so the forward (left) foot points straight ahead. Now—turn your hips to the right until they present their slimmest angle. Turn your shoulders toward the mirror—not full, but enough to play up the curve of the breast. Keep your face looking into the mirror, but tilt the top of your head back just a little, so that your neck is not accordion-pleated. There now—pretty? That's putting your best figure forward. You can minimize the breadth still more by dropping your right hand out of sight, behind your body. This "stance" may feel stiff at first, but once it becomes second nature you will realize that it is the most comfortable, as well as the most graceful standing position for a woman.

Now, for the model's walk, does one just put a book on her head and take off?

Put the book *in* your head, not on your head. Many women walk badly simply because they hurry—they take too long a stride, lead with their chins, swing their arms and let their rears bring up the rear. The way to a model's walk is this: 1. Keep your feet parallel, and close together. 2. Let your leg swing from the hips; don't swing your hips—rather imagine that your hips are confined by a rail on each side. 3. Keep your knees flexed and easy—that is the key to a fluid walk in which the weight rolls from the heel through the foot and out through the toe. 4. Take short steps; there should be no more than your foot length's space between your feet as you walk. 5. Keep your hands at your sides, palms facing your sideseams, and let your arms swing only slightly.

The Magic 'Seven'

Spelling out the fundamentals, there are seven basic stepping-stones to beauty as I see it.

Here they are:

1. Make the most of your face and hair.

2. Strive for good posture and carriage—which is to say, make the most of your body.

3. Achieve grace in repose .....

4. ..and in action.

5. Dress to suit your face, your figure and your personality.

6. Acquire a soft, modulated, unaffected voice.

7. Use your mind as a means of self-expression.

And what is "grace in repose"?

Repose is repose is repose! Don't fidget—don't twist rings, play with hair, crumple up cigarette papers, tap fingers, pull down girdle. Just be quiet! I don't mean that one should go limp; the ideal is to look relaxed yet alert.

Apart from that walk, what is "grace in action"?

Mainly, keeping yourself in one piece—without arms and legs going off in all directions, without hands looking as if they're in the way. In our self-improvement school, we call this aspect "comportment"; we point out the *graceful* way to open a door, take a chair, carry a handbag, contend with food. It's too detailed to go into here, but one basic principle may be helpful: the most graceful form in nature is the S-curve. Whenever possible, a woman should arrange herself in curves rather than in angles.

Fashion models seem to ignore that rule, though. Don't they stand with feet widespread, elbows angled out?

Ah—but they are selling clothes, where the average woman is selling herself. Models take ungainly poses to call attention to the merchandise they display—widespread feet to show that the skirt is full, hands pointed into pockets to show that there *are* pockets.

What do you mean when you say "dress to suit your face, figure and personality"?

I mean be yourself. Take from fashion only those things which flatter you. Don't be a rubber stamp. Develop instead the "You Look." The woman who is always appreciated, always in demand, always in style, is the natural woman. And remember, the most important thing you wear is the expression on your face.

And now tell us about the voice.

Beauty should be heard as well as seen. A woman's voice should have warmth, interest, resonance, to represent her adequately. As in every other phase of beauty, the first step in voice improvement is self-analysis. Listen to yourself. By reading aloud for ten minutes a day, or by making a conversational record you can study your voice objectively. Listen for harsh tones, the uneven pitch and volume, which make people ask, "What did you say?" Watch out for the dropped "ing" on the end of words. Listen especially for annoyingly recurring phrases in your adlibbing ("don't you know?" and "you see" and "er, uh" can be maddening to your listeners). And if you don't like what you hear, go to work. Work on breath control, modulation and the use of jaw, lips and tongue for better enunciation.

And does the mind really matter?

The most! Charm is the knack of putting others at their best, self-expression is the art of putting yourself at your best. The way to both is to read, to look and to listen. Read for conversational fuel, for new interests, for ideas to keep the sparkle in your eyes; look for things to appreciate and to enjoy and to pass along; listen—to everyone. Think about others and they will think about you.

Getting back to the outer woman, what's this theory of "make-down" of yours that we've heard so much about?

When girls come to me for their first interview, made up to the teeth, I ask them to go away and come back without cosmetics so I can see them. I believe that there's nothing but beauty in nature—the job is to enhance it, not cover it up with a mask of make-up. The natural look is not only more beautiful, but it's also more individual. The best makeup is good grooming and health. Except for lipstick, cosmetics should never be obvious.

Even plain-looking young girls have the vitality of youth. Is there anything an older woman can do to make up for the years?

Tell her to keep her chin up—and she'll have the edge on the youngest girl in the room. She has charm, poise, experience, which her young sister will have to acquire the hard way. And she has probably learned the main secret of success—interest in other people. So what does it matter if she no longer looks like a college freshman? If she keeps her chin up—physically, as well as mentally—she'll put her best face forward. Holding the chin parallel to the floor is a habit even the youngest should cultivate; for the woman whose skin has begun to sag a little, it's a must. Notice how your neck falls into accordion-folds when you turn your head if your chin is down; now see how it smooths out, how your chin line becomes sharper, when you turn your head with chin up. "Chin up" brings equally impressive long-range results—it prevents "dowager's hump," helps you to stand tall and thus improve your figure.

How can the housewife do a job and still hold onto a few shreds of glamour?

First, she can think of her job as a job, not as a "problem." She can dress and groom herself for her day's work just as her husband does for his—then he may not pick up the paper to obstruct his view of the other side of the breakfast table. She can do her work gracefully, enjoying herself at whatever her chore may be—then she may not be wearing that beauty-annihilating expression of discontent when her husband comes home in the evening.

Is there any item of beauty paraphernalia you think most women overlook?

A rear-view mirror! A lot of women put up a good front, but they forget that, due to the "ladies first" rule, men see a good deal of the feminine back. Straight stocking seams, even hem-lines and tucked under hips are of rudimentary importance, of course, but—especially in summer or evening clothes—the skin of neck, back and shoulders calls for attention. A back brush for the bath, a soft sponge that can be tied to the brush and thus used for applying body oil or foun-

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Jan Sterling is donning her bathing suit and isn't she happy about it? (Paramount photo.)

A WOMAN SHOULD ARRANGE HERSELF IN CURVES THAN IN ANGLES

MIND-READING RACKET DEBUNKED OUTRIGHT

Almost in a Trance .....

Seeing something beyond?

CAN YOU LOCATE A PURPLE THREE-CENT U.S. STAMP HIDDEN ANYWHERE ON MANHATTAN ISLAND? RATHER A HARD JOB BUT A MIND-READER DID IT. AND HOW IT WAS DONE IS A TRICK OF THE TRADE IN THE SHOW BUSINESS DESCRIBED IN THE ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE.

ALMOST everybody believes in some form of "thought transference" or "mind reading." Whenever the subject comes up somebody has an experience to relate which would seem to prove the case beyond all doubt, writes TRADD COOPER, in 'Why'.

"I once went to see a performance of the great Psycho". the believing party will tell you. "I went in cold. He had never laid eyes on me before. He told me things about myself that even I had forgotten —he couldn't possibly have done this if he didn't have some kind of 'sixth sense'.

But couldn't he? The facts give quite a different story. Let's look at a typical case.

Trick Of Trade

During a recent radio performance, a professional so-called "mentalist" put his hand over his forehead, looked out into space, and announced solemnly, "I get the impression of a number... it seems to be a telephone number. It is linked with the letters G-R... could that be Gramercy? I have it now... the whole number... Gramercy 4... 7-3-7-9. I get the vibrations of a woman... is there a lady in the audience thinking of that **number?"**

A woman got up. She was a plainly-dressed, dignified woman, obviousy awed by what was happening.

The performer fixed his eyes on her. "Madame", he asked, "have you ever seen me before?"

"No," she answered quietly.

"Has there at any time been any communication between us in any way, shape, or form?"

"Of course not", said the woman, indignantly. "I came here tonight because I didn't believe what I heard over the radio. I wanted to see this for myself". She laughed, nervously.

"Please don't laugh", said the mentalist, with affected sternness. "This is very serious. Wait...I get the distinct impression of two initials. They seem to be L... H. But I feel they are not yours. They belong to someone close to you—your husband perhaps. You are thinking of the name Leroy.. Leroy Harkness. That's the name of your husband, is it not?" The woman gasped. The mentalist had pulled her husband's name out of thin air; it was unbelievable. In rapid succession other "flashes"—even more startling than these—came to the performer.

With equal sureness he announced the names of her children, the street number of her house, and the unusual business of her husband: dredging equipment.

Finally, to top the wonders, he "beamed" his mind through the leather sides of her pocket-book and read numbers with which even she was unfamiliar—numbers on her motor-driver's licence and social security card.

How It Is Done

As a matter of fact, this man does have extraordinary gifts—but as an artist, not as a mind reader. His power lies in making the obvious seem incredible. For behind his act as behind most spectacular feats of implied clairvoyance, telepathy, or so-called "mentalism", is a trick as simple as the pushbutton which switches current to your doorbell.

It is difficult to find a person who won't tell you that he "knows" that such a thing as mind reading exists because he saw a performance of this kind and saw for himself things that could not possibly have been the result of trickery. "He never saw me before in his life," is the common rationalization. "How could he have known those things about me?"

No matter how you try to explain away what seemed to have happened, the believer will tell you "That was not the way it was at all; Swami Shishkebab did something altogether different." All of which is a matter of amusement—and considerable profit —to a professional magician.

The trick? There are hundreds of tricks. In the case of a certain celebrated radio act it was the U.S. Mail. To obtain tickets to the broadcast it is necessary to write to the studio.

All the "mentalist" has to do is select at random the names of twenty or thirty people to whom tickets are sent.

He puts a private investigator on their trail a few days before the performance. Perhaps the only thing that is really amazing is the amount of information about a person an investigator can get from a local retail credit association.

At the broadcast the mentalist is not required to apply occult "mental" powers; he has only to use his eyes. Spread out before him on filing cards, or on the pad on which he dramatically jots down his "impressions," is enough information to compile a miniature 'Who's Who'.

Chevalier Pinetti the great Italian conjurer who at the end of the 18th century was the first professional showman to put the "sixth sense" or "second sight" into his act, used his beautiful wife as a "medium". She sat blindfolded on the stage, and he communicated with her from the audience by an ingenious code system.

Signals Work

Later magicians such as the Frenchman Robert-Houdin, probably the greatest stage magician of all time, and in whose honour Houdini (born Harry Weiss) created his own stage name, as well as Herrman the Great and Robert Heller, improved on Pinetti's method, using hidden electrical equipment to signal the medium.

Heller even rigged up a hidden telegraph ticker on the stage and sent the medium code messages by means of wires extending down his legs to plates in his shoes which, in turn, made contact with terminals in the theatre carpet.

The most modern development of the Heller method is a pocket-size walkie-talkie carried by a confederate in the audience. A hidden lapel microphone picks up the conversation between the confederate and the spectator.

The mentalist sitting on the stage, listens in on the conversation through a miniature receiving-set connected to a hearing-aid type of earphone.

'Hellstromism'

Perhaps the most baffling and dramatic of all the techniquous used by virtuoso mentalists is "muscle reading"—sometimes called 'Hellstromism' in honour of the magician who made it famous. This is to ordinary mind reading what high-wire work is to bread-and-butter tumbling.

In New York, recently, a well-kown miracles-of-the-mind lecturer announced to reporters that he could find a hidden object anywhere on the island of Manhattan.

One reporter offered a challenge. "Tomorrow," he said, "I will hide a three-cent stamp. If you find it where I hide it you'll be the wonder of the age".

"Not only will I find it," said the performer, "but I'll bet you ten thousand dollars to one that I won't miss".

The two met the next day at Times Square. The mentalist hailed a cab. "Hold this," he said, handing the reporter one end of a rolled handkerchief. He held on the other. "Through this I can get the 'vibrations'."

He told the driver to circle the Times Square area. Then suddenly his directions became specific. "Go downtown now... keep going until I tell you to stop". At Wall Street he had the car turn around. A few blocks later he announced, "We'll get out here".

Still holding his end of the handkerchief, he hesitated for a moment, then marched the reporter to a cross street, then east towards the river.

They passed a restaurant. Again he hesitated. He turned back, opened the door, took the reporter inside. Three times they circled the restaurant. Then he went up to a waitress. She smiled.

For a moment he and the reporter stood facing her, then he said to her, shyly, "I know this is an unusual thing to ask of you, and I hope you won't be embarrassed—but would you mind raising your dress just above your knee?"

The restaurant patrons thought they were seeing a lunatic. But the girl complied. Slowly she lifted her skirt. There, in plain view, an inch above the top of her stocking, was a purple three-cent U.S. stamp.

Completely dumbfounded, the reporter reached for his wallet and paid the mentalist his $1.

'Ideomotor Action'

Again we have the unbelievable. But the explanation is quite simple.

In psychology there is a phenomenon known as "ideomotor action."

In plain English, this is the tendency people sometimes have of betraying by unconscious twitching of their muscles things which are on their mind.

If you hide something in a room, and you know that I am looking for it, eventually your eyes will give you away.

You will have an irrepressible need to look at the hiding place from time to look at the hiding place from time to time, like a murderer who needs to revisit the place of his crime. And if you were to hold one end of a handkerchief and I the other, your unconscious twitches would lead lead me directly to the spot.

Try this at the next party you go to; you will see for yourself how plain the signals can be. This does not mean, of course, that a feat like the one described is one any bungling amateur can perform sucessfully. It requires sensitivity, a high degree of awareness, and years of practice.

Muscle-Reading

Muscle-reading was "discovered" in 1872 by a Chicago newspaperman named John Radolph Brown. One night, while holding his girl's hand, he found that she was telling him by little jerks exactly where she wanted to go.

With practice Brown learned to interpret the hand pressure to the point where in many cases he seemed to be "reading her mind."

Soon after this he made a bet with a fellow reporter that he could locate a pin anywhere in Chicago. He won his bet, holding the hand of the man who had hidden the pin and leading him straight to the hiding place, the door-mat in front of the main entrance of the old Sherman House.

His success brought such a wave of notice that Brown decided to abandon newspaper work for show business.

He is said to have accumulated around a quarter of a million dollars by exercising this so-called "psychic" gift.

The man who perfected Brown's technique, however, and who transplanted it from America to Europe, was the showman Washington Irving Bishop, who even looked the part of a psychic; he was pale, tense, nervous and subject to curious, trance-like spells.

Long Shots

To make their demonstrations more spectacular, top-flight mentalists will sometimes play long shots, taking chances that an ordinary person would list as suicidal. It is the success on these long shots that makes them great performers.

A short while ago, for example, a famous mentalist announced to a group of newspapermen that he would read the headlines of a morning paper before the first edition came off the press.

The men agreed to put this claim to a test. They met him in the studio of a local radio station at the beginning of his scheduled evening broadcast.

The mentalist wrote on a slip of paper what he implied was his "reading," folded the paper, sealed it in an envelope, and gave it to a studio visitor to hold. The visitor, selected from the audience, was a Mr. Smith from a small town in Florida.

The foreman of the jury of newspapermen then telephoned the press room of the paper.

"Read me the front page headlines of the paper now on the press," he ordered. Over his shoulder he reported "Five Thousand Dock-workers Go On Strike."

"Now, Mr. Smith," the mentalist called to the visitor from Florida, "will you please read the words I have written....exactly as I have written them?"

Mr. Smith tore open the envelope, adjusted his glasses and read, "Every word you have written is correct."

"Thank you, Mr. Smith," replied the mentalist. He quickly snatched the paper from Mr. smith and handed it to the astounded reporters. The reporters could not believe their eyes. Mr. Smith was rushed out of a side door and the mentalist joined the reporters to enjoy his triumph.

This is what really happened. What the mentalist had put in the envelope for Mr. Smith to

(Continued on page 22 col. 4)

Bombay Must Go Skyward For Living Space

HOUSING SCANDAL

BY SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATY

THE housing problem has been one of Bombay's perennial headaches, but its solution has proved elusive as yet, not because it is incapable of solution, but because of the wrong and half-hearted approach.

In the first place, the popular notion that it is largely due to dearth of land has no basis in fact, for out of the total area of 26 sq. miles which comprise Bombay City proper—from Colaba to Mahim creek—about 8 sq. miles are unbuilt and undeveloped and perhaps as many more are underdeveloped or underbuilt.

THE natural direction of development in a city like Bombay, the land resources of which are strictly limited, is skywards, not landwards. But while the citizens of Bombay look for homes as far as Borivli and Kalyan, and even further than that, huge blocks of land and buildings in Bombay itself are either under-built or lie unbuilt altogether.

The elimination of this defect will go a long way towards solving the housing problem in Bombay, for if, with nearly half the land-area of Bombay City proper either undeveloped or underdeveloped, it could accommodate as many as three million souls according to the 1949 census, how many more could it accommodate if the entire land-resources of Bombay city were fully and properly developed?

Then again, while with the inauguration of Greater Bombay the land area of this huge commercial and industrial centre has been increased to 92 sq. miles, its population has increased only to 3,600,000. In other words, while the inauguration of Greater Bombay has added 66 sq. miles to the available land area of Bombay it has resulted in an addition of only six lakhs of people in her total population. There is, thus, not the slightest foundation for the belief that dearth of land has anything to do with the shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay. On the contrary, even without extending the limits of Bombay further upto Borivli and Kalyan, there is enough scope to accommodate twice or even thrice as many people as there are today; and if the limits of Bombay were further extended to Borivli and Kalyan there would practically be no limit to the number of people which this city could accommodate.

If, however, the land resources of Bombay are large enough to accommodate not merely its present population of a little more than three and a half million souls but double and even treble the number, the next question would be: Why, then, are we faced with a housing problem at all? The answer to this question is, because the provision of housing accommodation in Bombay is left almost entirely to private enterprise. Private enterprise as every one knows, is primarily impelled by the desire to make a profit, and profits rise in proportion as the shortage of the commodity which private enterprise is out to supply becomes acute.

So long, therefore, as the provision of housing accommodation in Bombay or anywhere else is left to private enterprise there is bound to be a more or less acute shortage of it.

And this is another fact which we will have to bear in mind, if we are ever to come near a solution of this problem.

It is certainly true that the present acute and absolute shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay is due partly to the abnormal situation created by the Second World War and partly due to partition, and that private enterprise could hardly be blamed for it. On fact, while the construction of civilian housing came to a dead stop during the war the population of Bombay doubled during that period. The population of Bombay in 1941 was a little more than fourteen lakhs while that in 1949 was thirty lakhs and as the suspension of house-building for civilian use during this period was due to the dearth of building materials it would hardly be fair to lay the blame for it on the shoulders of the building industry. But if this is true it is also equally true that, if private enterprise were capable of coping with the housing needs of a growing city like Bombay, there would never have been a housing problem in Bombay at all whereas, actually, there has never been a time during the last fifty years, when we have not been faced with one in a more or less acute form. While therefore, private enterprise should not be held fully responsible for the "present abnormal shortage" of housing accommodation in Bombay, its incapacity to cope with the housing needs of growing cities in general remains unaffected; and we need must bear this basic fact in mind in framing our future plans for tackling this problem.

Question Of Rents

High rents are as much responsible for houselessness as an actual dearth of housing accommodation, and those who are familiar with the conditions as they actually existed in Bombay prior to the Second World War should have no difficulty in appreciating it. Before 1941, there was no actual dearth of housing accommodation in Bombay; on the contrary, quite a substantial portion of the available housing accommodation in all parts of Bombay was lying vacant. And yet thousands and thousands of people had to sleep in passage-ways or on shop-fronts and foot-paths because they could not afford the rents demanded for the vacant houses. High rents also lead to overcrowding, for people who do not want to go without housing accommodation altogether even though it may be beyond their means take to sharing it with others, and overcrowding is only one of the many evils which flow from it. High rents, thus, are as responsible for creating a housing problem in big cities in normal times as an actual dearth of housing accommodation in abormal ones. And this is fact No. 2 which we must bear in mind in dealing with this dread problem.

If, however, we accept this analysis as correct, it should not be difficult for us to chalk out at least a plan for an effective solution of the housing problem in Bombay which has defied solution for generations. Of course, no plan would be any use if it is not seriously implemented, and as we have to make up a huge lee-way in meeting our overall needs in this matter we shall even need to bring to bear a "crusading spirit" on that task, as the Rent Control Committee has recently suggested in its report. But if we can be assured of (1) Government readiness to step in on a substantial scale to provide housing accommodation as a supplement to private effort, (2) a legislative obligation on all major industrial ventures to provide housing accommodation for at least a decent percentage of the personnel they are likely to employ and (3) the readiness of capitalists and business magnates, particularly large investors like insurance companies to provide low-rent housing for middle and low-income groups, the normal activities of private enterprise in the building trade ought to go a long way in solving this problem. Unfortunately, this has remained a pious wish in the past, and as there are no signs of a change of heart or their methods of working on the part of the Government as well as industry at least so far as the question of catering to the comforts and well-being of the average man is concerned, 'Status quo' will continue till this deplorable drawback is remedied.

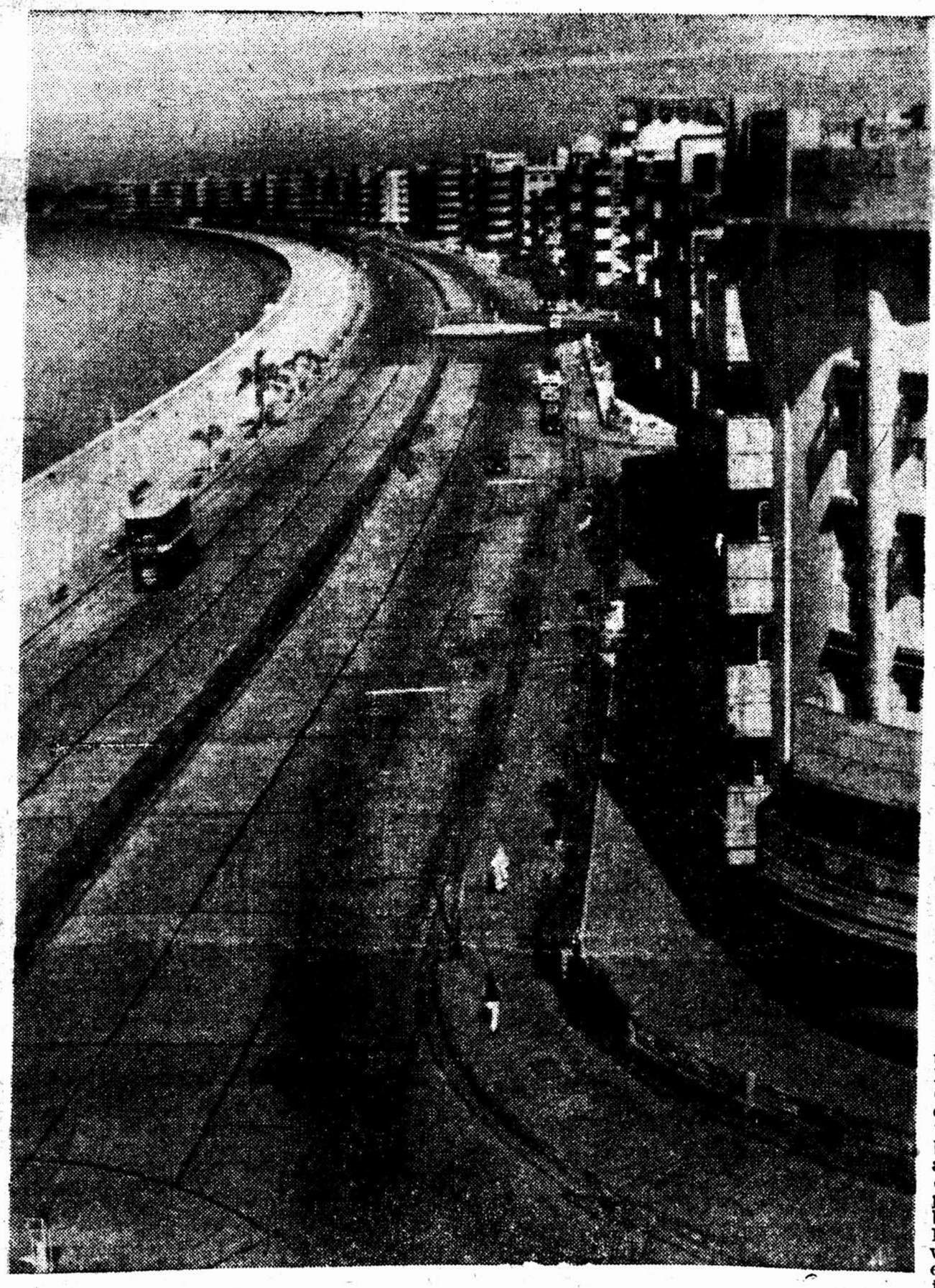
Supposing, however, that all the assumptions on which the success of the above plan depends come true, it would still be vitiated by one fatal defect, and that is that it would prove to be a long-term plan which may not bring immediate relief, at least for a few years. But provided the Government were prepared to play its part, there is one very good way which can remedy this defect. And that is to make it compulsory on all owners of residential buildings to add one floor to them and on owners of unbuilt or inadequately built plots to build them up fully.

It may require the provision of financial facilities to most of them for the purpose, but it will considerably ease the housing situation in Bombay in about year besides easing unemployment to some extent in the bargain.

Even with this facility, it would probably not be easy to make all landlords fall in line and the Government will have to be prepared to go a step further to undertake the job itself on behalf of defaulting landlords by undertaking to build up to the limit on their behalf and to recover the cost of it from rents. But desparate diseases require drastic remedies, and if the housing problem in Bombay could not be solved in any other way there would be nothing wrong in adopting this method. In fact, more drastic methods have been adopted even by our own Government to make citizens fall in line with their views on less essential matters both during peace and war, and although this drastic way of dealing with the Housing problem in Bombay should not be resorted to except in the last resort there is no reason why it should be tabooed for ever as something undesirable in itself if it does not lend itself to solution by milder means.

Citizens Take To Pavement Dwelling

Government Must Step In To Stop The Rot



A view of the palatial buildings at Marine Drive.

'MORE THINGS'

I AM going to start off with a quotation from Shakespeare,—one which you have probably never heard before.

"There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, that are dreamt of in your philosophy." It is a passage from *Hamlet*, Prince of Denmark, one of the plays William Shakespeare wrote.

Ever heard that before? You have? Well, well, wonders never cease. Anyway, that makes my task easier.

The day is the 23rd of July. Does that mean anything to you? It doesn't? It means this to me that the world has just passed through one of the major crises of its existence. That's what all the soothsayers said. The planets had clubbed together again, meaning not a bit of good to anybody.

All sorts of things were promised. Disasters of assorted kinds, deluges, accidents, earthquakes, bloody clashes, and so on and so on. If you have read your papers regularly during the last fortnight, you would know how far the prophesies worked out.

Probably, you do not believe in the thing known as "Astrology." Probably, you have no time for it. And again, it is possible that you keep an open mind. That is, a vacant mind. The Prime Minister, of course, considers it all as "Fantastic Nonsense", like the trouble in Kashmere and Calcutta.

What I know is this—that once in the world's history, a prophecy which involved the lives of many thousands of men, women, and children, was made weeks before, and it all came true,—to the letter, to the date, to the hour. I am referring to the Behar Earthquake which took place on January 15, 1934, between 2-13 and 2-15 p.m.

It is no good your trying to laugh that one off. For, I was *in* it, from the prelude right up to the *finale*. That is, I had read the prophecy days before the earthquake,—just as others had,—and we were practically waiting for the thing to happen. Well, it did happen. Ask any man of Behar.

Coincidence? Most extraordinary coincidence of date, of region, and of the very hour. On that occasion, the astrologers said that seven constellations had come together,—*Sapta-graha*,—as they put it, and whenever that happens, mankind,—at least, a large part of it,—goes through a little cataclysm.

And they added a grim codicil to the will that when NINE of these worthies choose to have a confab, it means the End of the World. The *Sapta-graha* Meeting was just near to it.

Talking of the Behar Earthquake, your Prime Minister had a part in the aftermath of it. He went to Monghyr to help in clearing the debris. And he did help.—literally,—with pick and shovel. I was there. He dug up a little child from the mountain of rubble.

But I don't really wish to fill up this column with tales of the Behar Earthquake. It just came in the way of my taking stock of the "More Things" which seem to be happening. Will you stop and think it over? Go over the funny things which you have seen reported in the course of the last 25 years.

There was that Loch Ness Monster. Men were seeing it, and refusing to believe their eyes. I haven't spotted it bobbing up lately, but you never know.

And then, this Abominable Snowman? Is it there, or is it not? Mark you, its footmarks have been seen not only in the heights of the Himalayas. I remember to have read of their being seen in the plains,—on fields in some village. Photographs of the prints were taken and published in the papers. They could not be explained.

And then came the Flying Saucers, about which miles have been written. They still come and go. And men see Red Balls of Fire in the sky, passing in silent majesty from one end of the sky to the other. Only the other day, I read reports of this Ball of Fire. Men of unimpeachable intelligence and integrity vouched for the phenomenon.

And women are turning to men overnight, and *vice versa*. Try to think of how many cases of such changes you had heard 25 years ago. And check up the cases which have come up in the course of the last two years. The latest, as you may have noticed, is from Allahabad, the Prime Minister's city.

This 19-year-old girl, Chameli, had passed her Intermediate Examination and was just getting married. In the nick of time, they discovered that all was not O.K. with this maiden, and so they had her put in a hospital. She came out of it as Chandra Prakash, a young man.

But all that is thrown into the shade by what I read in the *"Amrita Bazar Patrika"* only last evening. The PTI has not reported it,—yet. The Abominable Snowman is all very well, but what have you to say to this?

"MERMAID SEEN TRESSING HER GOLDEN HYACINTHINE CURLS. Half-lady Half-fish. Mythical figure found in paddy field". That's how the caption ran. "Half-*lady*." And then, "Hyacinthine". I did not know what "hyacinthine" meant, and so looked it up. Hyacinth is a bulbous plant with bell-shaped flowers of various colours, esp. purplish blue. Remember that.

It happened, as the report goes, in Silchar, within East Pakistan. "The villagers of Katia first saw the Mermaid,—upper half woman and the lower half fish,—dressing her golden hyacinthine hair with her hands. One of the villagers shouted. At this, the mermaid jumped into the river.

"Some days afterwards, some villagers of another village named Baghamohana saw her on the river. The people of the locality, mainly Moslems, *recognised it* as a 'water-angel'. The Zamindar of Paligaon arranged for catching it dead or alive. Several attempts of the men failed."

I have not the least idea as to what they were going to do with this "half-lady, half-fish" if they caught her. Anyway, are you interested? If so, have the rest of it, and see if it makes your mouth water,—even if you are a vegetarian.

"Eye-witnesses disclose that that the mermaid is of *cream colour*, with golden hairs. They say that the hands of the animal (?) are a bit smaller in size than those of human beings. Otherwise, the upper part of its body is of a woman with the lower part of that of a big fish." How BIG? Well, here you are:

"They also disclose that this creature may have *an approximate weight of five maunds.*" FIVE maunds, if you please. Five maunds of half-lady, half-fish. That is, two-and-a-half maunds of lady and two-and-a-half maunds of fish. I ask again, what is the zamindar of Pailgaon going to do with her when he catches her,—even if he is fond of fish?

Ripley would have loved that Mermaid. But Ripley is dead. R. I. P. You do not believe it. That is probably because you live in a secular state. But this is how the report ends: "The Report is cent per cent true as the source is reliable." There is, however, one sure way of killing it. Just say "Fantastic Nonsense" and the Mermaid will take wings and fly away.

PATTER: By Asude

FILM STARS MUST

SPARE Public Gaze To Shine For EVER

HOLLYWOOD, (INS): Stage and screen actress Judy Holliday predicted movietown's top stars will find themselves behind the professional eight-ball if they persist in being so much in the public gaze.

"They are wearing out their welcome with fans all over the country," Judy insisted.

"A personality becomes as familiar as an old shoe when he appears time and again on TV, radio, stage and films. And who's interested in an old shoe?"

The famous "dumb blonde" of "Born Yesterday," who is in Hollywood winding up a movie under her one-film-a year contract, said she had several offers to make a number of motion pictures annually but turned them down.

"I'd rather people wanted to see more of me than feel they had seen too much.

"About the worst thing that can happen to an actress is to have people say "oh, is she playing again"?"

Judy recalled there was a period in film history when stars made one flicker after another.

"Just the other day," she said, "I was thumbing through some old fan magazines and saw where Mary Pickford made no less than 12 pictures a year. So did Theda Bara. But, though her name is a legend, the vamp's career lasted only about five years.

"Today no player could hope to find 12 suitable stories a year. If you discover two a year you're lucky. And one good one per annum is just about average."

The actress, who plays a small town girl who makes good in the New Columbia film, "A name for Herself," added:

"When a performer appears on the scene too often he leaves himself wide open to criticism.

"All his mannerisms become italicized and the spectators become too aware of the player's technique.

"Keep 'm guessing is my motto. And I employ it in my private as well as my professional life. It's the best formula in the world for a gal to use if she wants to attract a man—and hold him".

Changing Times

Twenty-five years ago there were no Certs. "A" and "X" in films; no regulations on toys of a warlike nature; no censorship of sensational literature, and air-guns and catapults were in abundance....

But schoolmasters wielded their canes, most churches had a Scout Troop or Boys' Brigade, and mothers didn't go out working for cigarette money. Therein lies the answer to Juvenile Delinquency. —G.W.M. in letter to "Tit-Bits."

RABBIT 'GENOCIDE' IN FRANCE HITS INDUSTRIES

BY MORTON VON DUYKE

PARIS, (INS).

BECAUSE a French landowner got angry over paying heavy fines for damages to his neighbours' crops by rabbits from his own property, France's rabbit population is threatened with extinction, and several industries are facing hard times.

Already 20 per cent of France is ravaged by "myxomatosis," a rabbit disease reportedly created in Australia by order of the government to rid the country of rabbits which were destroying Australia's crops and driving it to famine.

The disease is rapidly engulfing the French rabbit world. Pasteur Institute warned the "myxomatosis" epidemic will be the worst of all known epizooties within two years. It predicted all Europe's cottontails will be struck by the disease, if proper vaccinations are not given to the healthy ones. Some rabbits reportedly have already been vaccinated.

The plague started at the end of last year. A French landowner angrily revolted against paying heavy fines imposed upon him for damages to neighbours' crops by rabbits on his land in the region of Chateauneuf-en-Thymerais near Dreux, west of Paris.

He decided the only way to avoid fines was to get rid of the rabbits. He ordered "myxomatosis" virus from London and injected it into several rabbits he caught on his land. Since then, the malady has rapidly spread to 18 departments of France.

Although most farmers favour destroying the cottontails to save their crops, certain industries in France strongly oppose their destruction.

Industries Up In Arms

The cartridge industry sells 92 per cent of its product to rabbit hunters. It already envisages big layoffs resulting from rabbit shortages.

The French Government itself is worried about gunpowder sales to hunters, and the country's gunsmiths are uneasy over the increasing rabbit epizootie.

Manufacturers of hunting clothes and equipment are also troubled. They recently introduced new nylon-cotton hunting clothes on the French market and had been pushing advertising.

Other alarmed industries are the canning business which packs rabbit meat and manufacturers of the cans used by the packers.

Butchers foresee a big loss in sales on fresh rabbit meat, a popular dish in France.

But the Frenchman most anxious over the outcome of the plague are the hunters themselves. Rabbit-hunting in France is runner-up to fishing as a national outdoor pastime.

Only one solution—other than catching and vaccinating.

The American cottontail reportedly is immune to "myxomatosis." Large importations of them to fill the shortage may save France's rabbit world from oblivion.

Irate Farmer Starts Novel Anti-Tax Move

HOT LOVE SCENES

An Art TO PROJECT FIT MOOD ON Screen

BY EMILY BELSER

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

THOSE hot love scenes between movie guys and dolls often would be fizzing instead of sizzling, if it weren't for hep directors playing Sigmund Freud.

If the thrill isn't there the director puts it there—psychologically!

One such director, George Marshall, is a combination Svengali, Freud and Father Confessor all rolled into a baggy business suit and cowboy boots.

The boots are in deference to the film he is currently directing —Paramount's *"Red Garters."* a stylized Western that may revolutionize the art of film-making.

This psychology-bent director has used his wiles recently on such stars as Marlene Dietrich, Janet Leigh and Joanne Gilbert.

"Every film," says George, "has a different romantic mood and it's up to the director to project this mood and all its implications to the hero and heroine.

"If they don't come by romance naturally, then you gotta show 'em what it's all about."

Passionate Overtones

Not that players are reluctant to do love scenes. It's just that there are distractions. An actress, for instance, can't be listening to the latest gossip one minute and the next instant fall appropriately into a tense scene fraught with passionate overtones.

"It's likely, said George, "to come out looking like the third act of *'Macbeth'*."

Marshall, who looks more like a country storekeeper than a movie director, knows almost as much about the real-life love scenes of his actors as they do. And, like Svengali, he doesn't hesitate to use what he knows.

While directing Marlene Dietrich and Jimmy Stewart in a recent film, the director fomented trouble between the two stars because the script concerned a love-hate angle.

Marlene got so hot under the collar about the lanky actor that when she reached the scene where she was to toss things at Stewart she threw everything on the set at him and kept muttering under her breath:

"I'll get even with him, that so-and-so!".

In another film starring Janet Leigh and Tony Curtis, Svengali Marshall used a less malicious method.

"Janet and Tony had been married about eight or nine months," he recalled, "so I kept asking them about their honeymoon so they would be reminded of their most tender moments.

"When we finally shot the love scenes they were more than ardent."

George uses still another method on Joanne Gilbert and Gene Barry in *"Red Garters."*

"I keep telling Joanne how nice Gene is," he said with a knowing look," and I tell Gene how wonderful Joanne is.

"Things are working out just fine!"

GIRDLES GO UP, BRAS DOWN

BY PHYLLIS BATTELLE

GIRDLES ARE GETTING HIGHER, BRAS ARE GETTING LOWER AND BULGES ARE GETTING OBLITERATED THIS FALL.

That's the word from the big corset and brassiere association of America, which every year carefully surveys the contour circuit and then sees that foundation garments are designed to make the most of the upcoming fashions.

Next fall and winter, they say, the line of a lady's torso, from bustline to thigh, will be more closely moulded than it has been in many a fashion season. And for a woman to "get by" with such a chic but strict figure line, she must either dine primarily on celery or watch her under-cover support.

Therefore: Most foundation garment makers in America are hurriedly putting their elasticizing machines to work on two basic garments which every woman is recommended to buy if she would do justice to her new fall clothes....

First is the long-line bras which is all bust cups and an elastic band which will reach almost, if not all the way to the waist. And second is the long-line girdle which will extend above the waist to meet the long-line bras.—INS

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THE BALLAD-SINGER

A Historical Story

BY SHEIK P. NOORUDDIN

THE procession moved on....in all pomp and splendour.

Dashing, flamboyant Moghul Sirdars rode at the front on noble Arab steeds in an even canter. A little behind, a golden litter was borne along gently; it swung softly in a sort of graceful rythm to the music of the bearers.

In its wake, richly caparisoned elephants strided along, their huge bodies swaying to the tinkle of the bells hanging on their sides: the gallant warriors proudly seated on them with uplifted spears, presented a striking picture attired in blazing red. And behind them all, rows of soldiers in trim, bright uniforms marched in a fine array.

It was a grand spectacle, resplendent with colour and gaiety.. the long procession wending its way along the broad, clean streets bedecked with banners, buntings and arches.

Imperial Delhi wore a bright, sunny look like that of a lovely, smiling bride. The air was filled with the mild fragrance of flowers and rose water, generously sprinkled on the streets by blitheful children dressed prettily, dancing, gamboling like little angels in all their innocent joy and merriment.

In a happy mingle, men and women, laughing and chatting a while, then turning to the streets, thronged in the window-sides and balconies, and even the open terraces, to watch the procession passing along.

Many eager eyes twinkled forth from behind the veils to see how the bride looked. Perhaps it would be the last glimpse they would have of the princess whom all loved and adored. The princess whose great beauty was renowned far and wide, whose unblemished loveliness of figure and form was the inspiring theme of many a poet in the land.

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WHILE their eyes swept and darted about to get even a lightning, faintest glimpse of the face of the princess charming behind the latticed curtains, everyone's lips lisped a silent prayer for God's blessings: their hearts wished for untinged happiness to the royal bride, now on her way to Kashmir.

As if to reciprocate their sentiments, the princess often peeped out, gently brushing aside the curtains. A smile seemed to dance on her thin, pretty lips on those occasions. Or, so the people thought.

But Lala Rookh....what was the tale of her quivering lips, her tear-rimmed eyes strove to tell? Maybe, those were tears of joy, sweet tears of a deep-felt happiness, intensified by the rousing scenes around her. She—the beloved daughter of Alamgir Aurangazeb, Emperor of all Hind—was to wed the new, young King of Bokhara. . . handsome and debonair, a perfect match to her in every respect. And which girl would not be thrilled, exulted at the thought of such a marriage, when marriage in itself opened up the fountains of a maiden's heart with new dreams, new hopes and a new life all her own?

As the procession moved on and on, amid trumpet sounds and joyous, tumultous shouts of the onlookers, Lala Rookh often bit her lips in an effort to control herself. But only more tears welled up in her eyes in an endless stream. Wiping her eyes every now and then, she threw wistful glances outside.

Every minute, every second, she was carried a bit farther and away from Delhi, where she was born and bred, where she learned and played. Was not Delhi the rallying place of her affections.... the city of many memories, the scene of many events in her life? She felt like being separated from a most near and dear one, even one's own mother. Her tender heart swelled with growing sadness, as the majestic marble domes of the palaces, the tall, graceful minarets of the mosques, in short, many landmarks with which she had grown so familiar with, gradually receded from her sight. They appeared as hazy silhouettes through her misty eyes till at last they faded out of her view like a dream.

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TIRED and fatigued, the whole party plodded on. To keep up the flagging spirit of one and all, to put a new cheer into their weary hearts, the musicians tuned their instruments, the singers cleared their throats; and in a brief while, tambourines and cymbals, sitars and flutes blended their sweet notes in a fine orchestration and the singers sang song after song with delight and gusto.

Plunged in her own silent sorrow, Lala Rookh soon got fed up with it all. Evidently her heart refused to merge completely into the music and melody and be soothed by its magic. Her face was motionless, without even the slightest trace of happiness. Her lotus eyes spoke of a strange melancholy. And she lay carelessly huddled.

A spontaneous spell of silence fell over the whole company. Everybody was deeply worried and anxious about the plight of the princess. Particularly Fazluddin Khan found himself in a terrible fix. He was in charge of the safe conduct of her royal highness. He rode on gravely by the side of the Princess's litter, his head drooped in thought.

He was shaken out of his reverie by a young Kashmiri who had appeared on the scene quite unexpectedly. Fazluddin Khan eyed half-cynically, half-amusedly the stranger who introduced himself as Framroz, the favourite court-singer to the handsome King of Bokhara.

Tall in stature and noble in appearance, he was a handsome beau with pleasing features. Yet his bearing and speech were marked by sincere simplicity. He bowed low before the princess and courtesied to Fazluddin Khan.

"My services are at the disposal of her royal highness," he said. "I shall entertain the princess as I have done my master, with ballads and songs."

"If it pleases her royal highness," replied Fazluddin Khan, turning towards the princess who smiled approving and made a sign for Framroz to sing.

Framroz heartily thanked the princess for the honour, as his face flushed with joy. Standing at a respectful distance, he began to chant a ballad....a touching story of tender love, the eternal love tale of Laila and Majnu.

When he finished, Fazluddin Khan hastened to vent forth his comments. He tried to pick holes in the poetry and find fault with the construction of verses. "Is this poetry? There is neither rhyme nor rythm," he said glibly. "The composition lacks grace. No alliteration, no beautiful imageries."

Whether he liked it or not, Lala Rookh seemed pleased with Framroz's recitation. She loved to hear more from him. His melodious voice had so charmed her. His passionate rendering of the song had so touched her heart. She felt irresistibly drawn towards him.

●

THE princess and her party had by now reached the outskirts of Lahore. Tents were soon pitched near the Shalimar Gardens—the magnificent Gardens which Emperor Jehangir had built to spend many a pleasant hour with his love-consort, Nur Jehan. Its spacious, undulating lawns were dotted with gorgeous flowerbeds, providing a delightful feast of colours. The smell of scented flowers wafted by the gentle breeze stirred up the innermost emotions of Lala Rookh. In spite of herself, her thoughts often wandered towards the young ballad-singer. She wished to have him ever by her side and listen to his songs and tales. But a strange fear and her sense of modesty came in her way. Though her heart kept silent, her eyes betrayed her feelings which Framroz understood instinctively.

He came forward to narrate another tale to the great delight of the princess. A tale sung in a lilting voice and told in an engrossing manner to which the princess lent her ears like a little child—only to be interrupted by a messenger who had come with the news that the King of Bokhara had arrived safely in Kashmir.

It was such an unhappy surprise. She pitied herself. For, had not her soul already been sold to the King of Bokhara? Like every good maiden, she wished to keep her heart pure, unsullied by the thoughts of love roused by the melodies of Framroz. She thought of her kind father; she thought of her duty as an Emperor's daughter; and she made up her mind to keep Framroz out of her presence.

●

ONE day . . late in the evening, Lala Rookh was reclining in her soft, silken couch, when her attention was drawn by the sad notes of a song that came floating in the air. It was sung in a touching, sorrow-soaken voice. Lala Rookh did not need to listen too long before she could know who the singer was. It was Framroz's with which she had now grown so familiar.

Dusk had begun to fall. And the clear blue sky was suffused with the rays of the rising full moon which flooded the whole gardens and the buildings there in its rich silvery radiance. The princess preferred to listen to the mournful music and if possible, to make sure who the singer really was, keeping herself in hiding. Treading out softly, she moved close behind the walls and stood silhouetted against their whiteness, intensified by the moonlight. Her long, black tresses frolicked over her shoulders and sometimes kissed her tender cheeks, gently stirred by the wind.

She stood silently still, deeply relishing the doleful melody, when she was suddenly distracted by the humming of a big, black beetle which encircled over her head. Lala Rookh tried to drive it away. But the beetle seemed to be one of the tribe that threw Shakuntala into the arms of Dushyanta.

It hummed and whizzed about, flew around and about, as it hummed terribly. Lala Rookh was frightened and was trembling like a slender reed. A sharp cry of fear escaped her lips: she shouted in a pitch for help. She was almost about to faint, when Framroz came running. He struck down the beetle that threatened her, and before he turned to go, asked: "Anything more I can do, your highness?"

Lala Rookh looked softly at her saviour, with her eyes full of gratitude. Then she hung her head down, overwhelmed by shyness. Expressing her thanks in a few words, she left the place. When she reached her bed, she could not resist casting side glances at Framroz, whom she found to be still staring at her with love-lorn eyes.

"Ah, if only Framroz could be mine!" she murmured again and again. If only he could be hers, she would gladly forsake all her princely comforts. She felt her mind tottering under the overpowering thoughts of her love for Framroz. But then....she made a supreme effort to choke the rising thoughts and gathered enough strength to forbid Framroz coming before her any more. The princess's order came as a cruel blow to Framroz, driving him into a maddening restlessness.

●

FAR beyond the "love-nest" of Jehangir and Nur Jehan, a ruined, old tower greeted Lala Rookh and her retinue. "Does anybody know the story of this tower?" she asked of her companions. And the question was passed along. No one could tell anything about it. When Framroz heard of it, he felt luck could come to him in no better way. He was glad that he could now get a chance to see the princess.

"I know it," he came forward to say. "The story of this tower—the sad remains of an ancient fire-temple." As he narrated the story, the princess threw secretive glances at Framroz and was pained to see the change that had come over him. His voice did not ring well: it was very sorrowful. His face was melancholic and his body had grown pale. Lala Rookh inwardly cursed herself for his plight. But she restrained her feelings and to all outward intents showed herself as a calm listener of Framroz's tale.

Framroz recounted in graphic details the tragic history of the Parsis—the people of Zoroaster, who put up a brave fight with the Arabs who overran their country. He cleverly interwove in his narration the story of the unrequitted love of a young fire-worshipper who failing to win the glory of love, came to lead his people so that he might win the glory of valour.

"And this battered old tower is a monument to his love and life that was lost," he concluded, looking meaningfully at Lala Rookh who felt ashamed to face him.

●

A WAVE of joyful relief swept through the whole party when they reached the cool heights of Hasan Abdul, where the Moghul Kings used to rest on the last lap of their journey to Kashmir. The beautiful sights around and the panoramic view of the happy valley far across sent Lala Rookh into a rapturous ecstasy. A thousand pleasant thoughts came crowding in to her mellowed heart. If only she could forsake the king of Bokhara and remain there with Framroz.... there in the paradise on earth! What an ideal bliss it would be? She would then be the most fortunate, the most blessed soul in the world. She turned the thought over and over again. Her mind trembled to think of the reality that faced her. It brought her only untold grief as she contemplated over the last phase of the journey. The beautiful dream of her heart was gradually fading away. All her enthusiasm and desire for life dried up like a pond

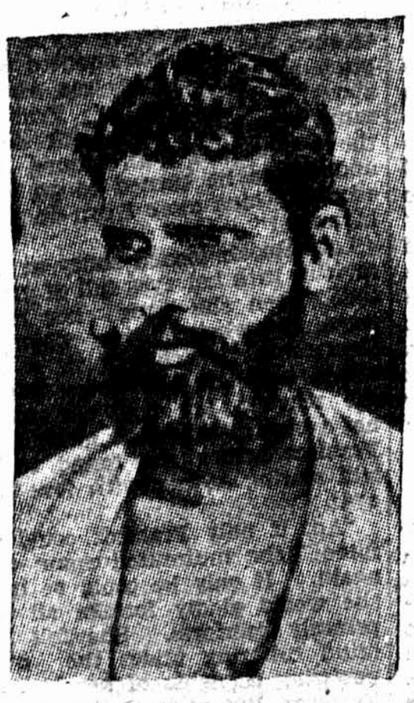
(Continued on Page 18 Col. 3)

SCENE FROM TEA DISPLAY

Indian exhibits at The San Francisco World Trade Fair held from June 24 to 28.

Phadke Gets Life Sentence But ..

EUROPEAN LADY PRESENTS BOUQUET TO INDIAN REBEL!



THE news of the capture of Vasudeo Balvant on the night of 20th July, 1879, created great excitement throughout India. Its importance prompted the Reuters to broadcast it all over the world. The city of Poona hummed with rumours and counter-rumours about his arrival in the city and the people in their thousands thronged to the railway station the next evening. The authorities had a busy time controlling the crowd. But Vasudeo Balvant did not come to Poona that day. He was brought to Poona the next day, in the early morning, under a strong military guard of mounted 'sawars' and taken to the military cells at Ghorpadi near Poona.

Full three months passed by, in the investigation of the case against him and Government had busy time collecting the evidence, particularly, about the charges raising a revolt against the Government to be laid against him. Nation-wide arrests and searches followed, when at last the "Bombay Castles" gave out that the preliminary hearing in the case would begin at Poona before a Magistrate on 22nd October, 1879.

During this period Vasudeo Balvant was subjected to brutal torture by the police, so much so, that one day he tried to commit suicide by hanging, but the attempt was foiled by the guards. He was then photographed in the prison and a very close watch was kept over him, to keep him alive to face the trial.

For Defence

When preliminary hearing of Vasudeo Balvant was fixed, the Poona patriots were agitated as to his defence. Those were days of the British regime when the man who dared defend the first rebel against the British Government was sure to be persecuted by the Government. But the patriots at Poona were made of stoutier stuff and were destined to establish a tradition of lawyers running to the rescue of revolutionaries. Justice Ranade was moving behind the curtain and with his knowledge Sarvajanik Kaka accepted the brief on behalf of Vasudeo Balvant, to the great bewilderment and rage of the Government. Ranade himself on the suspicion of his being Vasudeo's accomplice was transfered out of Poona.

When some of the friends of Kaka asked him to beware of the consequences of his act, Kaka retorted: "What can the Government do? At the most, they would hang Ganesh Vasudeo (Kaka's name) along with Vasudeo Balvant. And I am prepared for that also."

With such heroic determination, Kaka appeared before Magistrate Alfred Keyser, on the day of hearing in the presence of hundreds of Poona citizens that swarmed the court premises to have a glimpse of Vasudeo Balvant. Mr. Nanabhai

By V. S. JOSHI

Haridas, the High Court pleader of Bombay, conducted the prosecution. The court room was strongly guarded by the military and the police under the personal supervision of Assistant Collector Campbell.

The Charge

The preliminary hearing, continued from 22nd October to 27th, on which day Vasudeo Balwant was charged with waging war inside and outside British India against the Queen Empress, collecting men, arms and ammunition and otherwise preparing for the war, spreading disaffection by act and spoken word against the Government established by law, of being a member of an unlawful assembly for habitually committing dacoities at several places.

These charges were framed under Sections 121A,124A,400 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code. Vasudeo Balvant was the first Indian patriot to be charged under these Sections. Sixteen of his colleagues were also charged under the last two Sections. All were then committed to the Sessions. The police had every day a very hard time controlling the crowds in the court.

During the hearing Vasudeo Balvant was the recipient of congratulatory letters from unknown Indians and had the magistrate's assurance, on one occasion that he would be allowed, as desired by him, to have ample exercise in the open outside his solitary cell, every day.

The Indian patriots engaged the late Mr. Mahadeo Chinaji Apte, a distinguished advocate of the Bombay High Court, to defend Vasudeo Balvant, at his Sessions trial. He was assisted by some leading lawyers of Poona. With this legal aid, Vasudeo Balvant and sixteen of his compatriots went on trial before Judge Newnham, at the Sessions Court on the Sangham at Poona, on 3rd November, 1879.

In Court Room

Vasudeo Balvant was taken to the court every day in a special 'Shigram' closely guarded by mounted 'sawars.' He was dressed in faultless white and looked sunburnt. With jet black flowing hair, large black moustache and whiskers, without a headdress and with a white shawl as upper cloth over his dhoti his figure became the centre of attraction for all. Cavalrymen and the police guarded the court room and its outside upto the river bank which was daily crowded with vast multitude of spectators.

Many Europeans, men and women and distinguished Indians, including Mr. Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy and others, attended the hearings.

The public had not only packed the court room to capacity but many had occupied every point of vantage by the doors and windows and some were even on three-tops outside, to have a glimpse of the proceedings.

On 3rd November, Nanabhai Haridas put forth the case for the prosecution, before a five-man jury. He said that the "chief object of Vasudeo Balvant was to overthrow the British Government in India..... by securing the sinews of war —men and money...He decided to press the famine-stricken tribesmen and also trained the youths in the art of shooting."

Mr. Nanabhai then narrated the history of the revolt and said: "The evidence I would lead shall establish the charges against all the accused!"

Several witnesses for the prosecution were then examined during the next four days, including Major Daniel, an approver, the Rohillas from Hyderabad and some of the Ramoshis and colleagues of

EVEN IN THOSE DAYS OF BRITISH TERROR VASUDEO BALVANT FOUND GOOD DEFENCE LAWYERS TO STAND BY HIM IN THE LOWER AND SESSIONS COURTS.

WITH A LIFE SENTENCE WHEN HE WAS BEING MOVED TO THANA FOR DEPORTATION, A BOQUET WAS PRESENTED BY A EUROPEAN LADY AT THE POONA STATION TO THE INDIAN REBEL!

Vasudeo Balvant. There was a strong breeze in the Court, when some of the Ramoshis and Poona youths retraced their deposition in the lower court, due to love for their leader, even at the consequence of punishment of whipping afterwards.

Phadke's Stand

And then came Vasudeo Balvant's statement which centered round his autobiography and diary, in which he said, "The people of India are reduced to death by starvation under the rule of the British. Their external policy is generous, internal treacherous! ....Scarcely had the cloth of Indian manufacture begun to get into the market, when the British Government created a new appointment for an European in the Viceregal Council at Calcutta, who reduced the duty on imported cloth of English manufacture.... There are thousands of examples of such deceptions....The object of this administration is to collect money by looting the Indians, to colonise this country, and to destroy the religion....It is a disgrace to both the Hindus and the Mohomedans. It would have been better had we all died"!

Saying that patriotism was always strong in him, Vasudeo Balvant narrated how he delivered the lectures and organised the revolt and said, "This dying populace were the children of the same Mother of whom I was born. That they should die of starvation and I should earn my petty livelihood, like a dog....I could not bear it and therefore declared an armed revolt against the British Government."

Indicating the possible progress of his revolt, Vasudeo Balvant said, "Had I amassed sufficient wealth, I would have sent my men, months in advance to different parts of the country to raise a rebellion. Such simultaneous outbreaks in all parts of India would have created a panic in the European community. Daks would have been stopped. Railway lines and telegraph wires would have been cut. All communications would have been stopped and news would not have travelled from one part of the country to the other. Then there would have been an opportunity to break open the jails. Long-term convicts at least, would have joined us. Government treasuries could then have been looted. Nothing would have been known as to our strength, where we were, or our number and force and thousands of ignorant people would have joined us! It would have been a peculiar phenomenon and our object of ESTABLISHING AN INDIAN REPUBLIC BY DRIVING THE BRITISH OUT OF INDIA would have been entirely fulfilled. Perhaps only the stars in the heavens would then have saved the British people in India!" Before resuming his seat Vasudeo Balvant apologised to his countrymen that this, however, could not happen and concluded, "Oh, Ye all Indians, You have not derived any benefit from me. I could not accomplish my goal! Please forgive me for this!"

Address To Jury

After Vasudeo Balvant finished reading his statement, evidence on behalf of other accused was recorded.

The chief prosecution Counsel, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas then, began his arguments for the prosecution. He told the gentlemen of the Jury, that the case presented to them by him at the beginning was fully established. He read out the relevant extracts from the records, quoting extensively from Vasudeo Balvant's Diary and Autobiography, and asked: "Is this not the evidence of having waged war against the British Government? Vasudeo had kept this purpose constantly in view" and concluded by saying: "At first sight it might appear impossible for Vasudeo to be able to overthrow the Government. But I would tell you, that men who had first commenced their career as leaders of small bands had in the end become leaders of mighty armies in history. They have conquered kingdoms and established new Empires! Might it be, that Vasudeo had studied these examples, to repeat them."

Mr. Haridas then expressed to the jury his confidence that they would return a verdict of "guilty" against Vasudeo, on all the charges.

Apte's Defence

After the Government pleader finished his arguments, Mr. M. C. Apte began his argument as the defence counsel. Apte told the jury that, "the case was one of the most important cases that had ever come up before a law court in the past and heard by an intelligent jury. He, therefore, requested them, to leave out of their minds, any impressions gathered from newspapers about Vasudeo outside the court. As a responsible member of the bar, he would not also try to make out a case, which cannot be supported by the evidence before the court."

After emphasising the fact that Vasudeo Balvant was a member of a respectable family and a Government servant drawing a handsome salary, Apte referred to the prosecution allegation against Vasudeo about his having waged a war and incited the people against the Government, and pleaded that only a monomaniac could think or hope to subvert the Government by these means. He referred to the many witnesses who were for many days in the police custody and had retraced their deposition in the lower court and said that this fact proved that much of the evidence was obtained through coercion.

Mr. Apte concluded by saying that he was sure that the jury would not think that Vasudeo had committed the offences he was alleged to have committed. "If, however, the Jury still think that he was guilty, after all these arguments, he would really be a very unfortunate man."

The court then rose for the day.

Judge's Address

The next day, the fifth day of the trial (Friday, the 7th November, 1879) the people, anticipating that judgement would be delivered that day, went in record attendance to the court and packed it to suffocation. Hundreds of them then moved along the river bank in the face of the special policemen and the military who were controlling them.

Judge Newnham began his charge to the Jury, when he said that he was in complete agreement with the defence counsel, that they must decide the case wholly on the evidence before the court. The Judge then mainly devoted his summing up, to openly rebutting the defence contentions, point by point, but ended his address by telling the jury "..If you have any reasonable doubt, you are, of course, to give the benefit of that doubt to the accused."

The jury then retired for deliberation and returning after two hours, shortly after 2 p.m. pronounced a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused on all the charges.

The judge said to Vasudeo Balvant: "Do you wish to say anything before I pass the sentence?"

Vasudeo Balvant: "I have nothing to say!"

Life Sentence

The judge then proceeded to pass his sentence, in the course of which he said: "Vasudeo Balvant Phadke, you have been found guilty on overwhelming evidence, on all the charges .... Your mischievous folly has done no harm to the British Government. Nor has it done any good to any body. You have brought ruin upon you and hundreds of your countrymen, including the unfortunate peasants and Ramoshis, some of them killed while up in arms against the authority... The sentence, I, therefore, pass upon you, is transportion for life!"

Transportation for life in those days was worse than death sentence. The idea of the slow, lingering death in prison under alien rule for their beloved patriot, shocked the Indians, in the court. But the proud chest of Vasudeo Balvant yet remained undepressed after hearing the terrible sentence.

He said to his comrades in a defiant courageous voice: "Friends, you have been awarded these terrible sentences today. But rest assured you will become immortal in this land. Thousands pray to God, for relief from the earthly life. The court has done it for us to deliver us from the degradation of slavery. Rejoice at it."

The judge left the court, stunned with this courage of the patriot, after which there was a regular stampede towards the dock, among the people, for the 'Darshan' of Vasudeo Balvant. With great difficulty, the police how-

(Continued on Page 20 Col. 2)

Pandit Shukla Is 76 Today

A Born Fighter, He Never Gave Quarter Nor Asked For It From The British In Heyday Of War For Freedom

PT. R. S. Shukla, Chief Minster of Madhya Pradesh, enters the 77th year of his life today.

Tall and dignified, he is at once marked out in any gathering. He comes from the stock, from which the leaders and generals among men are drawn.

At seventy-seven, he looks straight and walks erect, unbowed by the weight of age and responsibility. He is not prepared to be beaten at the hands of time.

He has never taken any challenge lying down.

IN 1899, he graduated from the Hislop College, Nagpur in a distinguished batch, which included among others the late Pt. Madhava Rao Sapre and Br. Pyare Lal Mishra. Soon after, he took to the teaching profession and rose to be the Head Master of Khairagarha High School. Later, taking his LL.B., he started practice as a lawyer at Raipur in 1907 and at once made his mark by his forceful personality, keen probings, devastating cross-examinations and his powerful advocacy.

Before long, he had established himself as a leading lawyer, with a lucrative practice. For the time being it appeared as if he had settled down to an easy provincial town life.

The wider world could not have remained shut out to such an alert mind as his. The first tremors of national awakening had had their impact on him and even while a young student, he was among the first to enrol himself as a volunteer for the Amravati Congress in 1897. Gokhale and Tilak were the other stars just about that time entering the zodiac of his impressionable mind. Ever since, along a course of the half century, to this day, he has never shrunk back from the call of duty by the country and remained in the vanguard of the nation's freedom-battle.

This battle has assumed many forms and was fought on many fronts. When Mahatma Gandhi burst upon the Indian firmament, Pt. Shukla was preparing to proceed to England to qualify for the bar. It occurred to him then itself that his plans would have to be redrawn.

Before he could know, he was a part of the surging tide, unleashed by Mahatma Gandhi. His activities were being watched. The local authorities were only waiting for an opportunity to throw him behind the bars.

The opportunity came for the asking, when as Secretary of a Political Conference then being held at Raipur, he rose to resist an attempt by a group of extra police reporters to force entry into the closed arena of the Conference without the scheduled tickets. He was promptly arrested and shoved into the lock-up. But the local police official's overzealousness had disturbed a hornet's nest. What followed was something that the authorities had never bargained for. For two days and nights, a compact mass of thousands had literally besieged,—peacefully though, the police-station, where Pt. Shukla was in lock-up. That was a measure too of Pt. Shukla's popularity.

A Born Fighter

The Deputy Commissioner—an Englishman — and the District Superintendent of Police were not quite happy about the handling of the situation from the very beginning. Growing mass-pressure was convincing enough that the step was a hasty blunder. It was, therefore, forthwith withdrawn and Pt. Shukla released unconditionally. The honour of the Conference was vindicated and 5 tickets were duly purchased for the extra police reporters, who were seeking free entry. From early childhood, Pt. Shukla's has been a fighter's mettle. He has never taken a challenge lying down. It is a challenge, in fact that can draw the best out of him.

Further jail-goings followed almost as a matter of routine,

Contributed

with every call of the Mahatma in 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942. In between the jail-goings, he would be back at the post consolidating the gains for a more vigorous assault, when the new call came.

Pt. Shukla has few equals as an organiser and a job-man. He has almost Napoleonic capacity for details; and his surplus energy would never allow his nerves to be on the edge.

He had thoroughly mapped out the Raipur district, which was his charge. The District Council was captured and the battle of Swaraj was carried further here on a new front with spectacular success.

Operation Swaraj

From 1926 to 1936, for ten continuous years, whether within the jail or outside, Pt. Shukla was elected again and again as the Chairman of the District Council, notwithstanding the many orders of re-election, dissolution and ultimately even suppression. The District Council was turned into a citadel for 'operation Swaraj.' The entire machinery of the District Council was thrown to the battle. The District Council school teachers, their students, the guardians—all and sundry were drafted. The District Council Press was put into action to produce what was then 'sedition' and the teachers who were also in charge of the rural post-offices became the carriers of 'sedition'.

Every village school was turned into a barricade against the 'enemy forces'. The entire population was mobilised. Raipur became an 'impossible' district—seething with rebellion and Pt. Shukla its high priest!

This was a leaf taken from Irish History, worked out successfully within the Gandhian frame.

Finger Print Incident

Pt. Shukla's indomitable courage, unbreakable spirit and iron will were brought to light in 1930 by what is now well-known as the 'Finger-Print incident.' Pt. Shukla was then a prisoner in Seoni jail and was asked in common with the other prisoners to give for record his finger-print impression. Shukla was not a man to submit to humiliation, whatever the cost. The only answer from him to this official demand was a flat 'no', and an invitation to use force, if the authorities dared. After a great deal of hesitation and cogitation, at last, on a peremptory order from the District Magistrate, it was decided to take the finger-impression by force. A magistrate arrived with a posse of about a dozen well-built extra-size men. He was cordoned and a last request was made, which only evoked the same unrelenting "no." Then, as upon a prey, the men were ordered to pounce. He was thrown to the ground and the dozen men set about correcting his unruly finger-muscles, refusing to co-operate. Rarely, is a more gruesome sight to be witnessed even within the sombre walls of a jail. For full 45 minutes, 12 men were engaged struggling to bring to order ten little fingers and an uncowed will.

Through sheer exhaustion, at last the fingers gave way, but the will was unbroken. As soon as ink was applied to the palm and an attempt made to press it against paper, the hand would be cramped reducing the sheet to an ink-stained blotter. At the end of the day, what was left with the authorities was a quire of ink-stained sheets.

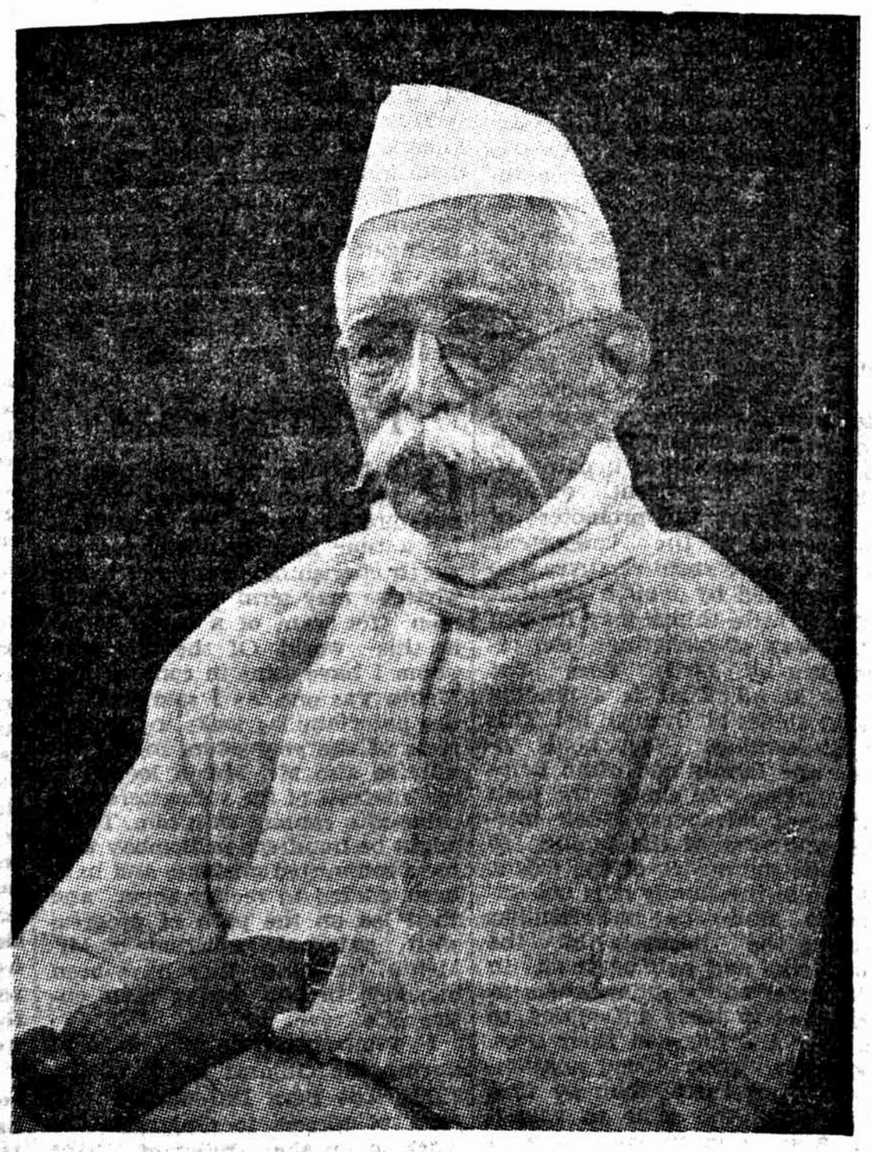
The job was at last given up as hopeless. When the news trickled across the prison-walls, a wave of anger and resentment swept the province. Every section regarded it as its own cause. The late Sir H. S. Gour even volunteered forth to appear on Pt. Shukla's behalf in a case that arose out of the incident. Eventually, orders had to be passed doing away with the need for finger-print impressions in case of politicals. It was a victory for the politicals' self-respect.

First Congress Ministry

With the acceptance of office by the Congress in 1937, Pt. Shukla was called upon to join the first cabinet and shoulder responsibility as Education Minister. The battle of Swaraj was not yet over, but, to be sure, there was a change of front. The fighting talents of the soldiers of Swaraj were to be attuned to the new needs of a constitutional fight. What is since known as the 'Khare episode' provided the test. Pt. Shukla and two of his colleagues refused to walk in a carefully-laid snare of a British Governor and proved his attempts infructuous. The Governor was pulled up for over-stepping his bounds. An important constitutional point was gained in favour of the Nationalist forces. The mantle of Chief Ministership of the province also fell on Pt. Shukla. As Education Minister, Pt. Shukla's contribution in the form of the 'Vidya Mandir' Scheme had drawn wide attention.

In the post-freedom regeneration of India, Pt. Shukla had two important contributions to make. The first was in the matter of acceptance by the Constituent Assembly of Hindi as the national language and the second in the matter of the merger of Chhattisgarh states, which really set apace the consolidation of India.

As thrice elected Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for the last eight and half years, Pandit Shukla has given to the province, above all, a sense of unity. He is the greatest single unifying force today in the politics of a composite province. He combines in an unique way the astuteness of a lawyer, idealism of a teacher, wisdom of age and energy of youth. A battle-scarred general, his age and standing naturally command all reverence.



Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla

Group Feeling Puts Pep In Dance

By Miss Milada Kalabova

The author, a 27-year-old Czech girl, came to India in 1948 to study Indian religion and philosophy. She took the B.A. degree from Santiniketan University in 1952 and is at present doing research at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay.

When one mentions Western dancing in India, people according to their temper, either expect something highly exciting or are horrified, but nearly always their reaction is based on the belief that one talks of some kind of sex orgy.

The first thing that must be made clear is that ballroom dancing is only one of the varieties of dances in the West. There is the dance performed on the stages of theatres and operas, which may be anything between classical ballet, free movement a la Isadore Duncan or something inspired by folk dances, but it is always performed by expert artists, professional or amateur. That is the highest development, but for the majority of the Western people, dance is not something to be looked at, it is a thing which is to be done and enjoyed.

If you were to live for a month or so in a sub-zero climate, you would understand why people might prefer dancing to sitting in the coffee houses. In Eastern Europe folk-dance still forms a vital part of the young people's life.

Solo Dances

There are very few solo dances in the western villages; usually the folk dances must be performed by at least one couple, often by two, three, four or more. Dancing in the West provides an opportunity to boys and girls to meet each other; it is a physical exercise and practice in rhythm, and it teaches the young people aesthetic sense.

In the towns the village dancing became sophisticated and mostly from the urban dweller's variety of it the modern ballroom dance developed. Today it has become standardized all over the world.

In the West ballroom dancing is part of one's education and social etiquete. To whatever class they may belong, young people are expected to know dancing and they go for it as seriously as for swimming, typing or foreign languages. Dancing usually gives the western youth their first opportunity to meet each other outside the schoolroom, playing ground or profession and so they learn the art of conversation with strangers.

If you see a young crowd dancing it may remind you of anything between a children's picnic, a P.T. class and a solemn festival. The girls use lipstick, nail polish and powder and look like fairies in their long skirts. Boys are usually more awkward. Only a couple here and there starts a new friendship and in any case if they look too romantic and forgetful of the rest of the world, there are dozens of others to make fun of them.

Whatever be the aesthetic value of modern ballroom dancing, I believe it is healthier than sitting behind a curtain in the family section of a coffee house or restaurant as the youngsters in India might do!

But even if we admit that the present psychological distrust of ballroom dancing cannot be overcome soon, I don't understand why girls in India are not taught in schools 'garba' or the folk dances of their state.

It is more agreeable than gymnastics and at the same time such a practice would help preserve the treasures of the Indian folklore which is dying out even in the villages.

And once, perhaps, a new healthy type of social activity might develop in the Indian towns and villages.—I.N.F.S.

Last Look Round

MARCUS AURELIUS, the Roman Emperor, had said that he was thankful because he had good friends, and good relatives and good servants. This is just as true today, though centuries have passed, since he wrote it.

The charm in human life depends upon the good behaviour of those with whom we come in contact. It may be in any capacity and to any extent that this contact may take place. In the family it is happiness to have good relatives, who behave with consideration for others, and elders, who have a paternal, supervisory, beneficent outlook and are always the promoters of the interests of the youngsters. One good thing about relatives who are connected by birth is that whatever little things may happen in the way of bickerings, the relationship by birth does not change at all. That is a binding tie that abides all through life. This one unchanging fact holds together the family and often helps the youngsters to choose the path which best advances their interests, and that of the family, in line with the advice of the elders.

While in the family it is not unusual to find the paterfamilias guarding the interests of the youngsters and helping them in their career and standing them in good stead in their difficulties, to tide over any crisis in their lives, it is rarely, when blood relationship is not there, that we find elders doing the same to youngsters who come in contact with them. And because it is rare, the more is the appreciation and admiration, whenever we come across such a person in the course of our lives.

His Hard Task

LAST week in Bombay passed away Shri. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, who was Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for over thirty years. It is a well-known fact that he was THE MAN who built up the Indian Merchants' body to its present position with assiduous work and his capacity to bring many divergent interests into the fold of common interest, which consciousness had to be fostered and cultivated by incessant labour against those of foreign tradesmen who had the backing of the British Government in their doings. It was a hard task of which Mr. Jaisukhlal was well aware.

Once speaking of his visit to Europe he said there were at the time about forty Indians in Berlin who met him. Forty is not such a big group that its members should fly centrifugally at tanget to one another. But what he found, he said, was almost a shock to him. Even in a foreign land their common interest as Indians was not potent enough to keep them together. In fact Mr. Mehta said that he found forty different schools of thought among the forty Indians in Berlin when he visited the German capital.

There was not much difference probably between this group of Indians in Berlin and the merchant community in Bombay at the time Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta's first labours began in building up the Indian Merchants' Chamber. In those days, merchants in India were—many of them—only 'merchants' in name. Once the late Lokmanya Tilak said that there were no 'merchants' in India; they were all 'Dalals' or commission agents of the British and other foreign merchants who dumped their goods in this country not necessarily for meeting the needs of the consumers but only for making profit for the country of origin. British ships which plied between Southampton and Bombay for instance came to India carrying manufactured goods. But the manufactured goods were not to the full loading capacity of the ships. So they carried as ballast salt from Britain for Indian consumption. Not that India could not produce her own salt, if the industry has developed. But this was not in the interests of the British. And we had the restrictions under the notorious Salt Act, against which Mahatma Gandhi launched his famous Dandi March, to open the way for manufacture by Indians of salt for their own consumption. While going home the British ships carried Indian raw materials which covered up all the tonnage of the ships.

Thus, to some extent, the late Lokmanya Tilak's verdict on Indian merchants was true. Whatever it is, the Indian merchant community since those days has been getting slowly welded together into a solid body which can with one voice put forth their views and demands. And in this task Mr. Mehta had a great hand.

Paterfamilias

DURING the '20s, the writer had occasion to work though not directly under Mr. Jaisukhlal for a time and the memories are worth cherishing. There are a few what we may term 'perfect gentlemen' (for want of a better term) in this world. Of the few with whom I have come in contact, Mr. Mehta was one. As I said just as the paterfamilias looks to the interests of the youngsters in the family so also Mr. Mehta looked to the interests of the youngsters who came into contact with him. There might be hundreds in Bombay who have committed mistakes and have been guided to rectify them and then led on the path of progress with paternal solicitude by Mr. Mehta, for which they have been beholden to him during their entire life.

I remember once an occasion during the Gujarat floods of the 1920s. The Seva Dal wanted to send volunteers to Gujarat for working on the relief of the flood victims. But Vallabhbhai Patel, who was the supremo of the relief operations would have no man-power from outside the province. Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta was the Secretary of the Gujarat Central Flood Relief Committee in Bombay, which raised considerable amounts. I took a batch of three volunteers to Mr. Mehta. He was really sorry in the first instance that these had come without intimation and without the permission of Vallabhbhai Patel and he was diffident whether they might be sent back, because Vallabhbhai had decared publicly that Gujarat wanted to be self-sufficient in respect of man-power for relief work. That was a lesson he wanted to teach the various Congress Provinces in the country. But after my insistence that it would not be good to ask them to go back to their province, Mr. Mehta who was that very day proceeding to Ahmedabad asked the volunteers to get ready for the journey immediately. Vallabhbhai Patel, the future "Iron Man" of India, acceeded to the request of Mr. Jaisukhlal and consented to take the three volunteers, as an exception. **And Vallabhbhai taunted the boss of the Seva Dal ,who met him at the next Congress, for having forced him to take outside man-power help for relief work, as he said that these three volunteers of The Seva Dal were the only outsiders who ever worked on flood relief in Gujarat!**

But this would have been impossible if Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta had not helped with his influence to get the volunteers accepted by the Flood Relief Operations Supremo.

In later years I had an occasion to contact Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta, because a foreign-returned friend who had some plans in the commercial field wanted introduction to a couple of titled financial magnates of the city. Mr. Mehta was himself helpful in giving an introduction to one of them. But for the other he directed me to contact another person whom I knew because to go through that channel to the other magnate would be more helpful than his (Jaisukhlal's) introduction. What practical wisdom and solicitude that the interests he wanted to benefit should proceed from the right direction! I was not merely gratified but even felt thankful for the paternal solicitude he showed to the interests on whose behalf I was moving in the matter.

Last but not the least. The touch of humanity and a high sense of being of prompt help, when there was need, pervaded the entire being of Mr. Mehta. I had once an occasion, when a cousin of mine was down with serious attack of typhoid, to get 'musumbis' from Bombay as no good ones were available in that upcountry place. Though I had relatives in Bombay, my first thought was to send a telegram to Mr. Mehta to arrange consignments at regular intervals. And my confidence in him was never misplaced. He immediately arranged to see that I got what I wanted and sent me a telegram wishing speedy recovery of my cousin.

Sagacity

MR. Mehta's grasp of international politics was also of a very high order. His sagacity was sometimes astounding. It was some time in the years after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi met the Chiang-Kai-Sheks, when they were on their visit to India. Pt. Jawaharlal was probably almost chummy with the Chiangs, after his visit earlier to Chunking, the wartime capital of China. Mr. Mehta who saw me at a bus-stop waiting for a bus called me and took me with him in a gharry on the way to the Indian Merchant's Chamber office. On the way he definitely expressed himself against the Nehru-Gandhi solicitude to lend support to the corrupt Chiang's regime which was not worth all the support these two top-most Indian leaders were lending it by hurried trips to meet the Chiangs. Mr. Mehta said that India was bound to be a free nation soon and to come into international politics on its own. And under these circumstances he disliked our Indian leaders lending their support to Ching's regime, which was bound to go sooner or later. Mr. Mehta was almost a prophet, looking to what all has happened since then!

That was the 'gentleman' whose loss many in Bombay sincerely mourned last week. The mortal remains are consumed by the crematorium fire. But the fragrance that is shed by lives like that of Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta will linger in the minds of many who knew him, and who feel that a real friend in need has departed. Hats off, then, to the great gentleman, guide and friend that Mehta had been!

Granary Of Bombay Is Today A Waterless Desert

THIRST AND HUNGER MENACE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

By Thomas J. Coutinho

IMAGINE thousands of people who on account of an acute scarcity of water have to go without regular baths, are not even able to perform their daily ablution, are forced to wear foul-smelling, soiled clothes and live willy-nilly like primitives. Well, that is exactly what is happening in the district of Ahmednagar where almost all wells, tanks and other sources of water supply have gone dry.

During my recent tour of this famine stricken district where a population of 14,10,873 (figures from last census) are undergoing the most excruciating experiences, I said what havoc water scarcity could play.

NO WATER TO WASH MOUTH

I met here men, women and children, from the poorer classes of course, who had hardly washed their mouths for days together. I met both men and women who in some places, because of the complete absence of water, had substituted leaves and paper for their personal hygienic requirements. They had forgotten what a change of clothes meant, for those which they had on their persons could not be washed.

With the exception of three talukas, Ahmednagar district is in the grip of one of the worst famines and water-scarcities it has ever had the bad luck to face. All the other eleven talukas are severely affected.

In Visapur taluka where I had gone to attend a conference I put up with a gazetted officer. At his bungalow, inspite of all his importance and influence in the place and the large number of orderlies at his disposal, there was just enough water for the day's requirements on a strictly rationed basis.

ALL WELLS DRY

Every well in the area was completely dry and the soil at the bottom had crusted and broken up.

The Visapur tank itself was almost dry and looked like a little pond. A large part of it was nothing but parched land.

Nine-tenths of the bed of the tank I can say without the least hesitation had dried up.

This tank is the chief source of Visapur's water supply and therefore, the limited supply that was available had to be utilised with the greatest care and circumspection.

The water scarcity in this part is so acute that the authorities of the Visapur Jentral Jail and the Beggars' Remand Home had to ask government not to send any more prisoners, beggars and delinquents.

The Beggars' Home makes use of hardly one fourth its capacity and the rest of the accommodation lies idle.

DESERTED TOWNSHIP

In the jail also the number of convicts is restricted now because of the water scarcity.

The war-time military camp which consists of a number of hutments looks like a deserted township as there is not a soul to be found in this ideal little colony which is provided with even a cinema house. Nobody seems anxious to make use of the large number of tenements which are going waste in this camp, which for sometime after partition was occupied by Sindhi refugees.

I asked the reason for such nice accommodation going waste and was told that the water scarcity prevailing in the place scared people who would have otherwise scrambled for the tenements.

HEAVY TOLL OF CATTLE

The cattle in the district or rather in the eleven affected talukas of the district have suffered more than the people, because of the lack of water. I was told that many head of cattle perished in this year's famine.

I saw 7,500 workers—men and women in ragged, unwashed clothes who work on the Kolgaon and other scarcity projects.

In my talks with some of them I found that by now they had developed habits which practically immunised them from the hardships caused by the want of water. They could forget water which their confreres of the middle classes of course could not do and were prepared to pay through the nose for just a bucketful.

Ahmednagar district has such fertile soil that along with Sholapur and Poona, it is considered to be the granary of the Bombay State. Today one beholds nothing but vast areas of parched land all over. The ravages of the famine are writ large on these barren tracts of thirsty land which for miles on end have not a trace of vegetation of any kind, leave alone a blade of grass. The scanty rainfall had made no difference.

In normal times Ahmednagar district together with Sholapur and Poona produced fifty-two per cent of the State's jowar requirements. During the last two years the phantom of famine had visited Ahmednagar and caused untold distress. Before that the spectre of famine has stalked the district in a cycle of five years with almost chronometric regularity.

BEALE PLAN

It was, therefore, as long ago as 1906 that the Government of Bombay appointed a Famine Commission with a distinguished engineer by the name of Mr. Beale to survey the Deccan plateau with a view to harness the copious rainfall on the Sahyadris which fed the nine rivers in the Deccan, by the construction of dams.

Mr. Beale recommended thirty different schemes only four of which have so far been implemented.

MULA—KUKDI

The Mula-Kukdi scheme for which the conference of that name recently held in Visapur has asked for top-priority is one of those which are found in the Beale Report.

The emphasis has now shifted from Koyna to Mula-Kukdi as the whole of Maharashtra has accepted the fact that Ahmednagar district which has now become a chronic famine area is the worst region of the famine belt in Maharashtra. Accepting this principle the conference unanimously demanded that the Mula-Kukdi project should be taken up first—before Koyna or any of the five other projects which are under consideration are decided upon.

Urgent measures alone can help Ahmednagar and the first is IRRIGATION with capital letters.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Portugal & Her Colonies

A GROUP FOR HISTORIANS AND THEMATELISTS

THE stamps of Portugal and her Colonies comprise one of the most extensive and rewarding fields in the philatelic world. Most collectors in India and other countries of what might loosely be termed the 'British sphere of influence' choose, however, to neglect this fascinating group. But there are countless others who can testify that the relative unpopularity of Portuguese stamps is completely undeserved.

Portugal and her Colonies are as suitable for the rankest tyro as for the medium collector or the most advanced specialist. The beginner has at his disposal hundreds, even thousands, of stamps that are priced in the catalogue at nothing more than a few pence a piece. The medium collector can achieve completion or near completion in many subgroups without crippling his pocket. The specialist has before him a field that is largely untapped but can be made to yield rich dividends in philatelic research.

The territories that make up the Portuguese Empire are almost as scattered as the component units of the British Commonwealth. While several of the colonies have stamps of widely divergent styles or designs, there is a definite link which binds them to items from the mother country. In some cases this link is supplied by 'key-plate' designs common to several colonies; in others (such as commemorative groups) subjects remain the same even if treated in varying styles.

In this connection it may be mentioned that each of the larger Colonial units has its own distinctive characteristics evolving gradually down the ages. It is almost impossible to pin-point this style, for in evaluating it one has to take thousands of items into consideration. A couple of years ago a writer in a British philatelic publication attempted the task and his conclusions were as follows:

Distinctive

British Colonials had 'dignity and unruffled precision, a combination of art and restraint'. The French Colonial Empire went in for designs that were "exuberant and highly decorated, more immediate in their appeal and also shallower'. An 'almost military stiffness and formality' pervaded the German designs. Italian stamps were classed as 'flamboyant', the Dutch possessions produced 'unconventional pictorials, very up-to-date in their style', while the older issues of the Spanish Colonial Empire were judged to be 'more subdued, but also more crude and unadventurous.

Taking a very, very broad view of these 'thumbnail sketches' of the Colonial styles, one can say that they are correct. But it will be obvious that what might be true of the group as a whole cannot be true of individual series. Exceptions always prove the rule and certain British stamps have been as 'slick' and garish as a perversion of artistic values could make them. Conversely, dignity and beauty have without doubt, marked several of the attractive stamps of Spain.

The author of the comments quoted above has this to say of the Portuguese Colonial group: "More balanced in its merits, more just in its concessions to simplicity and elaboration'. Its earlier and more standardized types are remarkable examples of philatelic craftsmanship, meticulous in their detail, rich without being overloaded, well conceived and well executed. The variations are sufficient to avoid monotony the uniformity sufficient to allow effective arrangement in the album pages.

Lavish though this praise might appear, it is amply justified. And lest any should be inclined to liken these stamps to the products of places which cater primarily for the philatelist, it might be mentioned that many of the Portuguese possessions are sizable territories, with extensive trade connections with the rest of the world and — consequently—a large volume of commercial mail, so that made-to-order issues are not necessary.

Maritime Glory

Alphabetically the collector can roam amid the Portuguese possessions from Azores to Zambesia, geographically from the Azores, in the Atlantic, off the Iberian mainland, to Timor thousands of leagues away at the other end of the world. He can sample such familiar fare as Mozambique and relish the exotic, tongue-entrancing names of places like Kionga, Inhambane and Quelimane.

The passing of the years has shorn Portugal of much of her former greatness as a maritime, but her past glory can well be gauged from the fact that at one time she was virtual ruler of the South American continent and of most of the coastal regions of West and South Africa, in addition to settlements in the East that ranged from the west coast of India to the China Sea.

The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were great times to live in — if you happened to belong to a sea-faring nation. Men dreamed great dreams of vast lands across the ocean. they had visions of greatness in which their countries stood at the centre of world power. Men petitioned their sovereigns and set across the watery wastes, some for personal glory, some from pure patriotism, some from a compelling urge to probe the secrets of the unknown.

Spain, England France, Holland—all these countries scanned the ocean. And at the head of them all stood tiny Portugal. Columbus went a begging to the Spanish monarchs. The Portuguese had no such difficulty, for their quest in search of new lands was actively aided by a prince who was completely aware of the fact that his country's future lay in the expansion of her trade with lands undreamt beyond the seas.

Sailor Who Did Not Sail

It is one of the greatest paradoxes in history that the man who provided the motives urge for the spirit of discovery in his countrymen should never have sailed himself Prince Henry the Navigator, as he came to be known, pursued his studies in seclusion on a lonely spot on Cape St. Vincent, at the southernmost end of Portugal. He picked up every scrap of geographical knowledge that came his way, combined the genius of a mathematician with the insight of a mystic, remained firmly convinced of the eventual success of his dreams and sent his fleets to sea supremely confident that they would manage to break the stranglehold that the Turks had on the European powers of the time.

There must have been quite an element of luck attendant on his ventures, for even when his captains blundered, they came back successful! One of his sailors, for example, was sent on an exploration of the west coast of Africa—he was blown off his course and stumbled across Brazil, at the other end of the Atlantic.

It must be remembered that Turkish supremacy in the Mediterranean meant that the markets of the Levantine seaboard were closed to the West. Beyond the Levant lay India, and the fabled Spice Islands of the East. The Portuguese turned to the sea to find a route to India, and they began to explore Africa because, at the time, they took it to be a small enough place and easy to sail around! Considering the size of their ships and the lack of proper knowledge, it is a wonder that the route around the Cape of Good Hope was ever discovered.

Perseverence

Prince Henry sent his men towards West Africa. They missed their way and discovered Madeira. Mere drifting sent them to the Azores, far out in the Atlantic. However by the time Prince Henry died (in 1460) the Portuguese had reached Cape Verde. His death made no difference, for his countrymen pressed down the coast of Africa, discovering more and more territories on the way and founding successive settlements for the provisioning of their vessels. The Gulf of Guinea and the islands of Fernando Poo, St. Thomas and Principe were discovered.

In the year 1486 Bartolomeu Diaz ended the first lap of the quest for the Indies by finding anchorage near the Cape of Storms—the southernmost point of the African mainland that is better known as the Cape of Good Hope. Vasco da Gama, one of the greatest seafarers in history, next stepped into the picture, becoming the first man to sail direct from Europe to India.

Portugal, and several of the Colonies he discovered celebrated the fourth centenary of Vasco's epic voyage with a series of stamps which showed the ships of his fleet and highlights of his voyage. His portrait has appeared on dozens of stamps and to the Portuguese he is held in the same esteem as the South Americans hold Columbus. Prince Henry, who was the 'fons et origo' of it all, has also been remembered on many of his country's stamps, notably on the set issued to mark the fifth centenary of his birth.

Some time after the Indian route had been opened up, the Portuguese found that pirates were harassing their shipping. So they sailed up the Eastern coast of Africa to rout the pirates in their own territory. Thus it was that they established the colonies of Mozambique and Lourenco Marques. Once their sea lanes were adequately safe, they got on with the main business—trading.

Spice Monopoly

They landed on the west coast of India and set up trading posts at Goa, Daman and Diu They fanned out from these settlements westwards to the Persian Gulf and eastwards to Malacca (Malay) and the Moluccas (East Indies). They also had a somewhat tenuous hold on Macao, just off the Chinese mainland.

Control of the Orient of the time meant a virtual monopoly of the spice trade. The Italians had to deal with Turkish middlemen who extorted fabulous profits. The Portuguese tracked the spices down to their source and could take the go-between's profits for themselves. The prosperity that was the direct outcome of this spice monopoly laid the foundations of Portuguese power in the years to come.

In these notes, I have referred in the main, to the work of only two men—Prince Henry the Navigator and Vasco da Gama. But a glance through a representative collection of Portugal and the Colonies will show that many another name has been honoured. Gil Ennes, Dias, Cabral were famous as sailors. Others made their name in the sphere of military activities, among the most outstanding, and a contemporary of Vasco da Gama was St. Francis Xavier, celebrated as the 'Apostle of the Indies'. For the student of history the Portuguese group is a veritable goldmine, and the collector who devotes a complete page to each character and illustrates it with detailed notes will have material enough to keep him busy for years.

Lots Of Varieties

It is not only the historical enthusiasts who will have a happy time among the Portuguese, for the group embraces almost every thematic subject under the sun. On her stamps can be found birds and animals galore, portraits of men celebrated in the world of art and letters, famous names in the military field, modes of transport, dozens of stamps with religious associations and plenty devoted to the costumes and the habits of the local population.

The printers of Portuguese stamps have always believed in keeping up with the times, and her designs are delightful judged purely as works of miniature art. A few examples of some of the various themes may be given here, and it may be mentioned that many of these themes are more or less complete since long sets have been devoted to a single subject.

Starting off with the stamps of the Nyassa Company, we find many beautifully produced animal stamps, the camels, giraffes and zebras being among the perennial favourites of the junior collector. The Mozambique pictorials of 1918 embrace a large variety of thematic material, while there are several attractive triangular animal stamps in series of 1937.

The 1894 Prince Henrys and the fine—and extremely scarce—series issued to mark the 7th centenary of the birth of St. Anthony of Padua are the forerunners of dozens of thematic designs. 1898 saw the Vasco da Gama set, 1924 a series of pictorials in honour of the 4th centenary of the birth of the Portuguese epic poet Camoens, 1925 the birth centenary of novelist Camilio Castello Branco.

Three brilliantly engraved series came out in 1926, 1927 and 1928, to provide funds for the establishment of a War museum. These series feature scenes from battles of Portugal's blood-soaked past as well as portraits of outstanding personalities in her military history.

Long Sets

In later years the thematelist has a fine set showing Portuguese national costumes, quite a number of beautifully drawn religious designs—chief among these are the various 'Lady of Fatima' stamps—as well as others devoted to unusual 'subjects' like ancient coaches.

But it is in the later stamps of the colonies that the thematic collector can really sink his teeth in. First we had the brilliantly coloured Timor 'Fruits', later a gorgeous series showing the birds of Angola in full natural colours, and shortly after what has proved to be an immense favourite with young and old alike—the Fishes of Mozambique. This latter set, popular though it was during and after its currency, is likely to be outstripped by the butterflies that are currently appearing on the stamps of Mozambique.

I have deliberately left out of these notes any mention of the classic issues for the simple reason that they have to be approached much more gradually than similar issues from—say—the British or French colonies. The truth of this is proved if one studies even the basic lists of the early Portuguese India issues as they appear in the 'Big' Gibbons.

Incidentally, a good deal of research work has already been done on the earlies of Goa, but many of the other colonies have hardly been touched. For the collector of more modest means there are a host of not too scarce provisionals with the most complex—and fascinating — variety of overprints to appear in the album.

These notes are meant only as an introduction to a subject which can be made to suit the requirements of any class of stamp enthusiast. If a beginner starts off in the group in easy stages, he will find it none too hard on the pocket as well as a source of endless delight.

Tour De France Honoured

The Tour de France road race for cyclists is one of the most important events in the sporting world. France has just issued a 12fr commemorative stamp in its honour. The race was initiated in 1903.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

The Future Of Hockey Bright

The future of Indian hockey is definitely going to be colourful if the decisions arrived at by the Indian Hockey Federation on Saturday, July 25 in Bombay are strictly adhered to.

The visits of foreign teams and our own tours to other countries that the Federation has planned will certainly go a long way in keeping up our standard as well as compare ours with that of *other nations.*

Not Selfish

We are not going to be selfish either; the idea of encouraging other nations visiting this country or vice-versa with a view to improving their game is truly commendable. Thus the Oxford-Cambridge 'Varsities' tour this winter is being encouraged.

Encouragement to youth in hockey seems to have been the *pet subject* at the discussions and they rightly deserve it having been left in the dark these past years. The Inter-Schools National Hockey Championship must be patronised by all the States, while the idea of sending a second XI, composed mostly of youngters, to places like Afghanistan or other places on goodwill tours, would give youth a chance to build up experience.

Umpiring

The burning question, besides finance, was the umpiring problem. The formation of a panel of umpires has always been the best way out until some other concrete proposal is forthcoming.

Hockey players, as in Bombay, must be registered. The complicated system of state representation would then easily be solved if each state registered their players. It would have been wise to prepare a list of all registered players and these lists could then be circularised among the state associations for their guidance.

Soccer Hot Bed

Bengal's soccer has always been on a hot bed, season after season. Games and tournaments have been abandoned every now and then either for political disturbances, disturbances on the field of play or a referees distaste; but the idea of a league being suspended or scrapped because of a single team having to go abroad has certainly been 'a shocker.'

East Bengal have been permitted to make the trip to Bucharest in its own name and not in the country's colours. Besides this is an exception, as East Bengal were invited by the World Youth Organisation. I do hope that the team plays in boots and does not make laughing stocks of themselves as at Helsinki.

It is high time a control was maintained on these foreign tours and also the unnecessary drain on finance. Of course, the present visit to Bucharest is no financial problem.

The East Bengal side were clearly instructed that their visit to Bucharest was permitted on the condition that they did not borrow players from other teams. So what did East Bengal do? They took hold of the two Pakistan players, Fakhri and Niaz, both suspended by the Pakistan Football Association, and now await the International Federation's ruling in the matter.

The Bengal Association has asked that the National Championship which they will conduct this year be brought forward to August 9, instead of August 16. This is likely to upset the plans of other state associations.

No Poser, Just Action

No! this is not a pose for a photographer or an artist, but just Poonawalla of Burmah-Shell tackling the goalkeeper, who seems to be in knots, but yet holds on to the ball in a most precarious pillow position.

Women's Hockey Training

The All-India Women's hockey team has completed its training at Nagpur under the guidance of India's hockey wizard, Major Dhyan Chand. The selection of the final 17 will be announced in a day or two after Dhyan submits the names.

These women players showed good form against an M.P. officers team and lost by the odd goal in three, but they drew with the Madhya Pradesh Women's team.

Seeing these performances, Major Dhyan Chand said, "The Trainees for the All-India Women's Hockey team to tour abroad have improved wonderfully during the fortnight's training and they have now come up to the standard of the foreign women's team. I expect they would do well in this tour."

The wizard added that the standard of Indian hockey had not fallen, in fact, he thought that it had become a little better and there was no danger of India's high position in the field of hockey suffering in the immediate future.

But Major Dhyan Chand warned one and all that other countries were also making improvement in their standards.

The final outcome of Major Dhyan Chand's training of the Indian Women's hockey team will not be seen here but in England, and if what Dhyan has said, then we can hope for very good results.

The team is due to sail from Bombay on September 3 along with the delegates to the International Federation's Conference. Let us hope that the sisters uphold the high tradition their brothers have made in the field of world hockey.

Dangerous Stages

I only get hurt when I try to do something acrobatic. I tore a muscle in my calf jumping on to a table in 'The Baggar's Opera,' I spent most of 'Henry the Fifth' on crutches, most of 'Hamlet' in a wheel chair, I broke my ankle in 'Theatre Royal', I was stabbed near the heart in 'Hamlet', tore a cartilage in 'Richard the Third', I've been cut and slashed and bashed in stage fights, I was nearly killed in "The Critic',"

—Sir Laurence Olivier.

Dixit Gives Good Display In Ahmedabad Tourney

THE Bombay player, young Chandrakant Dixit made a fine debut in Ahmedabad chess claiming the third place in the tournament organised by the Gujarat Club the first official Ahmedabad open Championship recognised by the Bombay State Chess Association.

He drew with Mohan Babur in the first round, a first class achievement. He was however forced to bow down to the superior skill of Dr. Stein and A. S. Desphande to whom he lost.

Mohan Babur won the first place with 8½ points closely followed by Dr. Stein and C. M. Dixit with 8 and 6 points respectively.

The game between Dr. Stein and Babur was a lively affair and had it been drawn Dr. Stein would have won the honours. Dr. Stein lost the exchange and resigned as it was impossible for him to recover having to make eighteen moves in fourteen minutes. A struggle for a draw with such serious time trouble was out of question as the exchange down itself was a serious handicap.

The final scores were:—M. T. Babur 8½; Dr. Stein 8; C. M. Dixit 6; J. C. Desai and P. N. Desai 4½ each; A. A. Chippa, B. J. Dave and A. S. Despande 3 each; G. D. Shah 2½, Dr. Divetia 2.

SLAV DEFENCE

WHITE:- P. Lebedev.
BLACK:- Gonak.

1. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 2. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 3. P-B4; 4. Kt-B3, PxP; 5. Kt-K5, P-K3 (*1); 6. P-K3, QKt-Q2; 7. P-B4, B-Kt5 (*2); 8. BxP, Kt-K5 (*3); 9. Castles, Kt(K5) XKt (*4); 10. PxKt, BxP (*5); 11. R-Kt1, Kt-B3; 12. P-B5 (*6), Kt-Q4; 13. PxP (*7); BxKP (*8); 14. RxKtP, Castles (*9); 15. Q-Kt3, Q-B1; 16. B-R3 R-K1 (*16); 17. KtxKBP (*11); KtxP (*12); 18. BxB (*13), QxB (*14); 19. Kt-R6ch (*15), K-R1; 20. R-B8ch, RxR (*16); 21. BxR, RxB; 22. Kt-B7ch (*17) and Black resigned.

COMMENTS

(*1) Black makes no attempt to keep his extra Pawn by 5. ...., P-QKt4, as experience shows it to be risky.

(*2) Black pins the Knight, intending to pile up pressure on it by .....Kt-K5, and .....Q-R4. Somewhat better would have been the less aggressive 7. .....B-K2, White's position would fill an attacking player's heart with joy.

(*3) Black sees visions of a nating attack! He threatens I... ...., Q-R5ch; 10. K-K2, Q-B7ch; 11. K-Q3, Kt (Q2)—B4ch; 12. Px Kt, KtxPch; 13. K-Q4, Castles; followed by 14. ....., R-Q1ch, either mating or winning the Queen. White meets this threat simply and effectively at the same time completing his development.

(*4) As some sort of compensation Black decides to win a Pawn for his inferior position.

(*5) White does not mind losing the Pawn. Now his Queen can be posted menacingly at KR5, KKt4 or QKt3 his QR will occupy an open file and the Knight remains well placed.

(*6) If 12. ....., PxP; 13. BxPch, K-K2 (or B1); 14. B-R3ch, and Black must interpose his Queen. Or if 12. ....., Castles; 13. Q-Kt3, B-R4 ch; 14. PxP; 15. BxPch, BxB; 16. QxBch.

(*7) This opens up Black's position, giving him no time to consolidate his forces. Whites last move opened a splendid file for his King Rook.

(*8) On 13. .....PxP; White has the pleasant task of deciding whether to win by 14. Kt-B7 or 14. Q-R5ch.

Apparent Safety

(*9) Black has returned the Pawn, and thankfully castled into apparent security. White must think of new schemes to keep on the attack.

(*10) White's last two moves have given him complete control of the board.

(*11) The beginning of the winning manoeuvre. White's previous move drove Black's Rook away from the protection of the KBP, and now the capture of the Pawn will enable White's pieces to crash through.

(*12) But not 17...., BxKt, as after 18. (B1) xB with both Rooks on the seventh rank white wins immediately.

(*13) Now Black has no choice. If. 16...., RxB; 19. Kt-Q6 drives the Queen away, so that the Rook is unprotected. Then on 19...., Q-Q1 20. QXR ch forces mate quickly.

(*14) Will Black's game hold? He threatens to exchange Queens and beat off the attack.

(*15) A surprise! But it is part of a brilliantly conceived attack.

(*16) White's last move was another surprise move. If he plays 21. QXQ, he gets mated by 21...., R-B8.

(*17) But this last move ends all Black's hopes as well as the game. If 22...., K-Kt1, 23. QxQ wins. While 22...., RxKt loses by 23. R-Kt8 ch forcing mate. Finally if 22...., QxKt; 23. QxQ, RxQ; 24. R-Kt8 ch and mate next move.

FRENCH DEFENCE

WHITE: N. Riumin
BLACK: V. Alatorzev

1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. Kt-Q2 (*1), Kt-KB3; 4. P-K5, KKt-Q2; 5. P-KB4 (*2), P-QB4; 6. KKt-B3, PxP; 7. Kt-Kt3, Kt-QB; 8. B-Q3, P-B4; 9. Castles, Kt-B4; 10. QKtxP, Kt-K5; 11. B-K3, B-B4; 12. P-B3, Castles; 13. Q-K2 (*3), B-Q2; 14. QR-Q1, R-B1; 15. K-R1, Q-Kt3; 16. R-KKt1, B-K1; 17. P-KKt4 (*4), PxP (*5); 18. Kt-KKt5 (*6), BxKt; 19. PxB, KtxKt (*7); 20. QxP, Q-Q1 (*8); 21. PxKt (*9), Q-Q2; 22. BxPch, KxB; 23. P-Kt6ch, K-Kt1 (*10); 24. Q-R5, BxP; 25. RxP (*11), R-KB2; 26. QR-KKt1, Kt-K2; 27. R-R6 and Black resigned.

COMMENTS

(*1) Riumin chooses an unusual line instead of the routine move 3. Kt-QB3, but developing the Knight at Q2 has certain advantages as we shall see.

(*2) Another good line is 5. B-Q3, P-QB4; 6. P-QB3, Kt-QB3; 7. Kt-K2.

(*3) Before breaking through on the K-side, White mobilises all his pieces.

(*4) If 17...., B-Kt3, 18, PxP, BxP; 19. KtxB, PxKt; 20. BxB, QxB; 21. R-Kt2, followed by bringing the Bishop to Kt3.

(*5) BLACK EXPECTS 18. RxP TO WHICH HIS REPLY WOULD BE B-R4. BUT WHITE DOES NOT OBLIGE.

*(*6) An important interpolation. Aside from keeping the Kt Knight file open, White is concerned with undermining Black's powerfully posted Knight at K5.*

(*7) If 19....., Kt-Kt5; 20. BxP, PxB, 21. P-Q5, Q-Kt4, 22. QxP and White has a winning attack.

(*8) The Knight must not move, as 21. QxP mate would follow. Black's move is made with the intention of exchanging Queens on 21. QxKt.

(*9) If 21...., P-KKt3 (to stop the Bishop sacrifice); 22. QxPch wins. White has blocked the Knight file, but he will find a way to open it.

(*10) If23...., BxP; 24. Q-R3ch, K-Kt1; 25. RxB, winning now. White's kind gift of a Bishop will have to be returned quickly, as the advanced Knight Pawn must be removed.

(*11) Now White can double his Rooks on the newly opened Knight file in his bid to win.

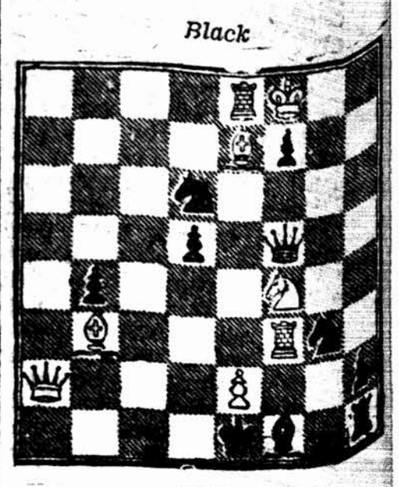
—Bhalchandra V. Khare.

Chess

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 46

Black



White

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 45 keymove: B-Kt2.

The Bombay Chronicle WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY : SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1953

BOMBAY M.L.As' MOVE FOR THE ABOLITION OF SECOND CHAMBER

Resolution For Current Assembly Session

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NOTICE of a statutory motion to be moved in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly at Poona recommending the abolition of the Bombay Legislative Council (Upper House) has been given by six M.L.As, according to the provisional agenda for the session published today.

The motion reads: "Whereas Clause (1) of Article 169 of the Constitution provides that notwithstanding anything in Article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting, and whereas it appears to this Assembly that it is desirable to abolish the Legislative Council of this State, now, therefore, this Assembly resolves that the Bombay Legislative Council be abolished."

The members who have given notice of this motion are Shris S D Kothavale, D S Desai, Salivati, M P Parikh, Shrimati Induben Desai and Shri B P Kadam.

The provisional agenda for the session, which commences at Poona on August 25, lists one official bill, seven non-official bills and 15 non-official resolutions on matters of general public interest.

The non-official resolutions cover a wide range of subjects including Prohibition, birth control, formation of linguistic states of Karnatak and Maharashtra, irrigation projects, controls and education.

PROHIBITION

Mr. Naushir Bharucha has given notice of a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to inquire into the working of Prohibition. Some of the terms of reference of the committee mentioned in the resolution are:

(1) What is the extent of drink evil?

(2) To what extent has Prohibition resulted in improving the economic, social and physical condition or raising the standard of living of

(A) The drinking classes, (B) Industrial Labour, (C) Society generally.

(3) Whether efficiency of Industrial Labour has increased due to Prohibition?

(4) Whether as a result of Prohibition, illicit distillation, smuggling and illicit consumpton of deleterous substance has increased?

(5) How far has Prohibition contributed to a disregard of law in general and increase in corruption in particular? and

(6) Whether a policy of individual rationing coupled with sustained campaign by state in favour of temperance, will not substantially control the drink evil, without appreciable loss of revenue?

In another resolution, Shri Bharucha has urged Government to tackle the question of limitation of population on systematic, scientific and radical lines and to consider the desirability of establishing or encouraging establishment of sterilisation clinics on voluntary basis all over the State and in particular in industrial cities and towns.

Shri A. J. Doddameti, in his resolution, has suggested that steps be taken to merge the areas of Karnatak of Bombay State with the Mysore State "without any further delay."

Shri B. D. Baralay has given notice of a resolution urging immediate steps for the formation of a new State of Maharashtra comprising the Marathi-speaking Districts of the three States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, with the city of Bombay as its capital.

Shri Sane, in a resolution, has urged immediate execution of the five irrigation schemes in the Deccan, viz., Mula, Girna, Vir, Khadakwasla and Kukdi.

Shri B. M. Yagnik's resolution has suggested that immediate measures be taken to remove prostitutes living in Falkland Road, Grant Road, Golpitha and adjoining streets in Greater Bombay.

Monarchist Plot In Turkey

DAMASCUS Aug. 1 (NAFEN): The Syrian paper, 'Az-Zaman,' quotes reports from Turkey that the authorities there had discovered a conspiracy to overthrow the Republican regime and proclaim Emir Farouk, son of Sultan Abdul Majid, as the King of Turkey.

The paper said 17 persons were arrested for complicity and the public prosecutor was demanding the death penalty.

Indian Cub For London Zoo

This friendly tiger cub, which B.O.A.C. has just flown from India, will soon be entertaining Londoners at the Patterson and Lonsdale Zoo. The cub had 275 monkeys as companions on the voyage.

BHAVNAGAR POLICE FIRING INQUIRY SEQUEL

Saurashtra Govt. Orders Demotion Of Dt. Magistrate

RAJKOT, August 1 (UPI).

THE Government of Saurashtra has passed orders on the report of the enquiry conducted by the Sessions Judge, into the police firing at Bhavnagar on the second January during the Anti-Sales Tax agitation there.

The Government has declared that Mr. Jayantilal Jobanputra, former District Magistrate, Gohilwada, is unfit to hold that post and has further ordered that his two years' increment in pay should be stopped, as he failed to estimate the situation existing on that day.

It will be recalled that as a result of the firing, one man died.

People of Saurashtra demanded an independent enquiry into the accident and the Government appointed the Collector of Zalawada to conduct the enquiry. As the report of the enquiry was silent on the point whether the action of the District Magistrate Mr. Jobanputra was justified, the Government subsequently entrusted the enquiry to the Sessions Judge, Madhya Saurashtra, who 'inter alia' said that the District Magistrate failed to estimate the situation correctly, on that day.

WOULD-BE 'SATI' CHANGES MIND

Moving Human Drama In Magistrate's Court

JUBBULPORE, August 1 (UPI).

A DRAMA of human interest was witnessed in the court of Shri P. Mudaliar, City Magistrate, Jubbulpore, when one Mulna Bai, a 20-year-old weaver woman, who was widowed last week, was produced before the court with a three-month-old baby in her arms to stand her trial on the alleged charge of attempting to commit 'Sati.'

The woman had lost her husband a few days ago and in a fit of emotion she had accompanied the bier of her husband to the cremation ground and disregarding the attachment of her child she, it is alleged, had attempted to end her life by jumping into the burning pyre of her husband. The police on receipt of information rushed to scene and rescued her.

She was taken into the custody and removed to the Central Jail, along with her child, as none of her relations were prepared to stand surety for her.

The woman, it appeared, was adamant on her determination to commit suicide, if she were released on bail. After remaining in jail for a week, wisdom dawned on her and she saw no use in killing herself and sent a word to her relations that she would not commit suicide, if she were released on bail. On this assurance three persons came forward and stood surety for her.

She was released from jail yesterday, pending the decision of the case instituted against her by the police.

Dead Body At Apollo Bunder

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rain having eased up this evening, a large crowd turned up for their evening stroll at Apollo Bunder only to find the grim, yet silent remains of an unidentified Muslim youth of about 25 years age.

The police stated that the body was seen floating out at sea, just opposite the Strand Hotel at Strand Road and was recovered at 6-30 p.m.

It is likely that the young man may have been drowned as blood was still oozing from his nostrils and there were no signs of injury or foul play on the body.

The Colaba Police Station, who took charge of the body are investigating.

Naga Hills Cleared Of Disruptors

TRIBAL COUNCILS TO BE ABOLISHED

SHILLONG, Aug. 1 (UPI).

SIXTEEN Tribal Councils in the Naga Hills which were constituted by the British Government just before the transference of power were being abolished, it is understood. An official announcement in this respect is expected shortly.

Those Tribal Councils, which were originally given wide powers were captured by the members of Naga National Council, who later launched a movement for independence of the Naga Hills.

Meanwhile the joint combing operation of lawless elements by the Assam Police and Assam Rifles in the Naga Hills is continuing according to plan. In the course of operation, a fairly large number of unlicenced arms have already been confiscated. In many villages, Nagas voluntarily surrendered unlincensed arms.

About half a dozen leaders of the Naga National Council, who are wanted by the police on a charge of misappropriation of public funds still remain untraced. Some other Naga leaders against whom there is no charge are also hiding.

Satyendranath Barkotoki, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, who extensively toured the interior areas after the police operation, came here for consultation. He told pressmen here that there had been marked improvement in the situation in the Naga Hills. During his tour in the interior villages, the Naga chiefs and village elders met him in large numbers and affirmed their loyality. Many followers of the National Council now openly declared that the policy of the Naga National Council was wrong.

Sri Barkotoki hoped that if the present improvement was maintained, it would be possible to hold the general election next winter in the Naga Hills to fill up three existing vacancies in the Assam Legislative Assembly and form the autonomous District Council with twenty-four members.

It will be recalled that people of the Naga Hills as directed by the national council boycotted the election of three members to the Assam Legislative Assembly and also the election to their autonomous District Council.

THEY WON'T GO WITH DULLES

Four Senators' Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI-AFP): The four Senators, who had been invited to accompany the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles to Sout Korea announced last night that they would be unable to take the trip, because it would be impossible for Congress to adjourn this week.

The four Senators are: William Knowland and Alexander Smith, Republicans, and Mr. Johnson and Richard Russel, Democrats.

Their decision was announced in a joint statement which said that because of President Eisenhower's request to Congress to increase the ceiling of the public debt, Congress had to postpone its move to adjourn. The Senators said they felt they should remain in Washington to examine this important Bill.

Indian Airlines Are Nationalised

Making Time "Fly"

By PHYLLIS BATTELLE
NEW YORK, (INS).

It takes a Swiss watch expert to make time "fly" in the literal sense — with a bee watch!

The bee watch, just introduced as the snazziest new timepiece of the coming fall, is a lapel model shaped like a bumble bee. Over the dial are delicate gold wings, two pairs, as in the gen-oo-ine natural bumble.

At a touch of a finger the wings "fly" apart, You can see the time.

The watch makers of Switzerland, have also developed a fantastic "Venetian Sedan Chair" watch, also a pin-up. It's about an inch high, shaped like a sedan chair with four extended carrying handles of tiny pearls. Push one of the handles down, and the golden lattice work chair door opens. And a watch drops through the opening to reveal the hour.

Big Ben and all his little cheap cousins may scoff — but this is fashion.

Less Dollars For Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI-AFP): The House of Representatives on Friday night voted the final Foreign Aid Bill providing for 4,530,457,999 dollars in fresh funds and authorising the utilisation of 21,21,10,964,391 dollars of the left over credits. The new funds are 650,000,000 dollars less than those requested by the Government. The measure was carried by 237 votes to 156.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SEALED QUOTATIONS are invited for the supply of One Lakh feet of eight gauge deep penetration touch type electrodes.

Quotations should be addressed to the General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, and Stores, Madras-1, so as to reach him on or before 20-8-1953. Further particulars will be furnished on application.

(6772)

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NEHRU PRAISES PIONEERS

Ceremonies Held At Principal Airports

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SIMPLE ceremonies held this morning at the principal airports in the country at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Hyderabad marked the inauguration of the nationalised Air Corporation, with the flights of planes to different destinations.

In the Indian capital. Prime Minister Nehru, who performed the inauguration at the Safdarganj Airport, hailed the fact that the nationalisation of airways was being brought about with the consent and co-operation of the industrialists who were hitherto running this vital industry.

In Bombay, the State's Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, expressed confidence that the new state venture would be successful as it had at its disposal an efficient personnel. The function was held at the Santa Cruz Airport and was attended by Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation, who expressed the hope that the controversy regarding air nationalisation would now be buried for ever. He assured the Government of full co-operation in the great national enterprise.

At the Madras airport, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, said that air services were very important from the national point of view and that the Indian services could be compared with those of the modern countries in the world.

A Landmark

At the Begumpet airport at Hyderabad, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister, said that the nationalisation of the airlines constituted an important landmark and a milestone in the history of civil aviation in India.

At the Somegaon airport at Nagpur, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister, said that the nationalisation of the air transport had become necessary for the country's future progress and prosperity.

In a message wishing the new state organisation "all success", President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad paid tributes to the private enterprise which was responsible for the development of commercial air transport in India during the last 20 years and said, "it is a matter of great national concern that the industry should be re-organised and placed on a stable basis and I trust that with the co-operation of the highly efficient corps of technical and skilled workers that we have, air transport in India will be developed in the best national interests".

At Delhi

NEW DELHI, August 1 (UPI): India's airlines were nationalized today when at 8-15 in the morning, Prime Minister Nehru formally inaugurated the nionalized corporation at the Safdarjang Airport at a simple ceremony.

An electric button pressed by Mr. Nehru resulted in the unveiling of the new name "Indian Airlines" on a Dakota, formerly of the Indian National Airways, which had been repainted by the nationalized corporation's colours.

A large gathering cheered and the military band played the National Anthem as the Prime Minister performed the ceremony.

In a brief speech, Mr. Nehru hailed the fact that the nationalization of airways was being brought about with the "consent and co-operation" of the industrialists who were hitherto running this vital industry.

DOING GREAT THINGS

The Prime Minister said: "This way of agreement, consultation and co-operation is the new way that India is evolving. We have many weaknesses: we quarrel with each other often: but we have a habit of doing great things, things which may even be called revolutionary, with mutual consent and co-operation. We even won our independence through that method."

A consequence of this method of nationalization was, the Prime Minister said, that the services of those who had a lot of experience in the airlines had been available to the new corporations. Ultimately the work had to be done by those who had the necessary skill and training. He hoped that these people would discharge their responsibility in a manner that would do credit to them.

Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Central Minister for Communications, expressed his confidence that the nationalization of airlines would result in increase efficiency. He assured the two corporations that he would not allow departmentalism to interfere with the autonomy of the corporations.

DAKOTA TAKES OFF

Immediately after the ceremony, the Dakota took off for Srinagar, carrying three passengers and piloted by Capt. O. P. Mehta. A Viking which was parked just behind the Dakota took off for Karachi with twelve passengers and piloted by Capt. Harbans Singh. All the passengers of these two planes were presented with souvenirs specially prepared for the occasion.

The "Indian Airlines Corporation" has taken over the eight former companies plying internally in India and on short distance international routes.

Mr. Nehru, who appeared to be in a reflective mood in his inaugural speech, recalled the interest he had evinced ever since his childhood in the aeroplanes. As it happened, lately he had been travelling almost exclusively by air.

He also recalled that nearly 21 years ago, Mr. Tata, the pioneer of the airways in India, had flown to Mr. Nehru's home at Allahabad. Later, other companies had come into being and Indian aviation and grown.

Indian airlines, he went on, had attained a high reputation in the world and for that the industrialists running them deserved credit. "We are proud of this legacy and we must utilize it to the fullest."

Mr. Nehru said the present age was the "Air Age" in a way, and the development of the airlines became the yard-stick of a country's progress. Judged from that standard, India was bound to be reckoned as one of the advanced countries. For this again, those who managed the industry so far deserved congratulations.

But now that the country was taking a "new step forward," the Prime Minister said, the people must look to the future and not to the past. It was heartening that the whole work had been done with the consent and co-operation of the industrialists. Some people thought that nothing worthwhile could happen unless there was plenty of hue and cry and up-

setting of things. Nothing could be more incorrect.

Mr. Nehru hoped that in the days to come the work of the nationalized corporations would progress rapidly and the people concerned would discharge their responsibility with a quiet dignity.

In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I wish this great undertaking every success", said Chief Minister Morarji Desai, inaugurating the State Air Corporations, Indian Arlines and Air India International—at a picturesque ceremony held at the Santa Cruz Airport this morning.

Mr. Desai cut the tape and walked up the gangway to give the first nationalized air service—a plane leaving for Hyderabad, a start.

The Chief Minister said that he was very happy to inaugurate the nationalization of air transport, as nationalization of essential services was a measure after his heart. In Bombay the State Government had nationalized motor transport. This step had proved quite successful.

The Government of India had nationalized the railways and shipping was almost semi-nationalized. Now had come the nationalization of air transport. All these were steps in the right direction which contributed towards the welfare of a country.

VITAL TRANSPORT

Air transport was a vital form of communication and was also an important means of defence. In war and national calamities, the role played by air transport could not be matched.

Nationalization of essential services and important industries was a desideratum in these progressive times, whatever some people may say.

Mr. Desai was glad that in spite of a difference of opinion Mr. J. R. D. Tata, had agreed to become the Chairman of the International Corporation. With his valuable experience there was no doubt that this venture would meet with the desired success. His coming in despite his personal views only showed how patriotic Mr. Tata was.

MOST EFFICIENT

The Tata services were the most efficient in the country though there was little scope for profit in the running of air lines.

Mr. Desai said that he was sure that this venture would proceed on the right lines and meet with every success with the co-operation of all concerned.

Mr. J. R. D. Tata while expressing his gratitude for the good wishes of the Chief Minister and the eulogistic things he had said. hoped that the controversy over nationalisation will be buried forthever.

He would endeavour to see tat the high standards set up by the Air-India International were maintained and that the prestige of the country in the field of aviation was kept high. In this task he was sure of the unstinted co-operation of all.

Mr. J. N. Dhar, Aerodrome Officer, Bombay Air Port, earlier welcomed the guests.

Mr. B. K. N. Rao proposed a vote of thanks.

The Governor's band was in attendance.

At Madras

MADRAS, August 1 (UPI):—Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said today that India, though considered backward in many other respects, could boast of her efficient air services, which was very important from the national point of view. In this field she could be compared with any modern country in the world, he said.

The Chief Minister, who was inaugurating the State Air Corporation, Indian Airlines, this morning at the Madras airport, said: There is no doubt that Indian pilots and mechanics have proved their worth. It is difficult to pilot the unchartered air and it is more difficult to look after the engines, but Indian pilots and the ground engineering personnel have been very efficient and able in their respective fields of activity."

Speaking about the advantage of the air services, the Chief Minister said that they had been very useful in the carriage of mails, freights and passengers within a minimum of time. India had made remarkable history taking into account the totality of progress of this kind of new adventure that had taken place.

TRIBUTE TO TATAS

Referring to the nationalisation of air services, the Chief Minister paid glowing tributes to the management of the Tatas who were the pioneers in the field of air services in India, for their courage and enterprise.

By way of inaugurating the service, the Chief Minister unfurled the Indian Airlines flag in the airlines plane by pressing a button and also cut the red ribbon at the doorstep of the plane that left for Trivandrum with a full compliment of passengers.

At Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, August 1 (UPI): Hyderabad's Chief Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, today inaugurated nationalised Indian Airlines at the Begumpet airport at a simple ceremony by cutting a tape tied to the doorway of a Bombay-bound plane.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said that the inauguration of Indian Airlines constituted an important landmark and a milestone in the history of civil aviation in India. It was in 1927 that the Government of India established an Aviation Department and organised air services through the Imperial Airways. Tatas were the pioneers in respect of private enterprise.

He wished the new airlines success, and prayed that the objectives for which it had been started would be attained.

At Nagpur

NAGPUR, August 1 (UPI): Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh performed the inaugural ceremony of the Air Corporation at the Sonegaon airport this morning before a large and distinguished gathering.

In a brief speech, Pandit Shukla said that from today the management of air transport would pass on from private hands to the hands of Government. Such a change had become compelling to enable India "to progress further in this field of activity on a reasonably economic basis." It marked a new stage in the development of air transport in this country.

Admiral Sir Michael Deny has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Home Fleet, it was announced in London on Saturday. He will replace Admiral Sir George Creasy. The appointment will be effective in January 1954.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Vad 8, 2009.
Muslim: Zilkad 21, 1372.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 5, 1322.
Sunrise 6-15 a.m.
Sunrise 7-14 p.m.
Hightide 05-10, 16-50.
Lowtide 10-48, 23-32.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Felicitations to Mr. K. G. Parameswaram at Pioneer School Building, Telang Road, Matunga, 6 p.m.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY: Opening of new Building of Society in premises of Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram, New King's Circle, Matunga, 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE: Anniversary Day of College to be celebrated in old building of college, 4 p.m.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Mesh Chandraji to speak on Bhagwat Geeta at Dadar, 10 a.m.

JYOTIRVIDYA MANDAL: Birth centenary celebration of Shankar Balkrishna Dixit at Brahman Sahayak Sangha Hall, D. L. Vaidya Road, Dadar, 8-30 a.m.

HINDI SANGEET PRACHARAK SAMITI, BOMBAY: Sitar recital in Shreemant Sayajirao Maharajah Sangeet, Kalabhuvan, Parel, 10 a.m.

WILLIAM J. OUSBY: Tuitional class, for doctors only, in Hypnotism, Mass Hypnotism & Self Hypnotism at Jehangir Art Gallery, 10-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by questions and answers on "Reincarnation and Metempsychosis" at 6-15 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "Nature of Consciousness", at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, at 5-30 p.m.

Tilak Day At Kurla

KURLA, Saturday.

Tilak Balak Mandal, Kurla, observed this morning Lokmanya Tilak's 33rd death anniversary with great enthusiasm.

A resolution was also passed in the meeting appealing to the Government of India and Government of Bombay to declare 1st of August as Public holiday on account of Tilak Day.

Shri Nathurmal Jagtiani presided over the meeting.

Vidyarthi Parishad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On behalf of the Parishad, the anniversary of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak was celebrated at Dadar and Girgaum.

Shri Jamnadas Mehta in his speech at Laxminarayan Baug, Dadar, gave idea of the work and mission of 'the father of the Indian unrest.'

At Seth K. D. Hinduja High School, Girgaum, Acharya P. K. Atre spoke in Marathi and narrated the life of Tilak, pointing out the salient features of his life.

Shri Khanchand Gopaldas, M.L.A., presided over the meeting at Girgaum.

HISTORY OF CLOSING DAYS OF PESHWA RULE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The publication of Vol. XIII closes the Poona Residency Correspondence Series. The present volume forms the second part of Elphinstone's Embassy, the last part of which appeared as Vol. XII in the series.

This volume of Elphinstone's Embassy at Poona (1816-1818) marks the last phase of Anglo-Maratha rivalry and the final British triumph over their adversary.

Chinmayananda's Lectures At Poona

Swami Chinmayananda will be giving a series of four lectures at the amphitheatre of the Fergusson College, Poona, at 6-30 p.m. on the evenings of 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th inst. The subjects of this series of four lectures have been chosen with the special intention of appealing to the students.

Mezzo-Soprano Madame Vanez In Bombay

Madame Milly Vanez is at present in Bombay and comes to us after having sung in Paris with the well known Orchestras of Lamoureux and Pasdeloup under Arthur Goldschmidt and Al Wolf as Conductors.

As her critics in the West have said, Madame Vanez is above all an artiste whose songs have a cultural and spiritual value. She excells in Bach and Handel and believes always in singing in the original text. She has a brilliant mezzo-soprano voice which she uses with infinite artistry. Her cultured singing is remarkable for its legato and equality of tone.

Madame Vanez has sung successfully not only in Paris but at Lausanne, Geneva, Leipzig, Kassel, to mention a few. The *Kasseler Post* says:—

"This artist possesses a mezzo-soprano of a "timbre" particularly beautiful. The voice is of an easy and brilliant quality right up to her highest register. Having been trained in the Italian School she sings with remarkable ease. The lyric Arias enchant her listeners by the grace of her execution and richness of colouring, and the dramatic songs move her audience by her profound comprehension and the intensity of feeling."

Besides the classics, Madame Vanez includes Frank, Schmitt and Honegger in her repertoire of moderns.

2 CHINESE ARRESTED: LIQUOR FOUND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two Chinese, resident in India, were arrested by the Nagpada Police yesterday when they were found working an alleged still in the Nagpada area.

Some liquor and 60 gallons of wash was found near the still.

The two accused are Shoo Si Shong and Tho Ji Si.

WASHINGTON: The House of Representatives on Friday approved a Bill authorising President Eisenhower to grant 100,000,000 dollars worth of surplus food products to foreign countries. The Bill was to be examined by the Senate on Saturday.

WORK IN SPIRIT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Minister's Advice To Labour And Welfare Officers

BOMBAY'S Minister for Labour and Health, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, today expressed the view that all ideas of trade unionism in the professions of Labour and Welfare Officers should be discouraged.

Addressing the first meeting of the All-India Council of Labour and Welfare Officers at the Secretariat, Bombay, Shri Shah, who is the Convenor of the Council, said, "We must work only in the spirit of social service."

The objective of the Council, he said, was essentially to promote the workers' welfare by discussing appropriate approaches and techniques and this should not be lost sight of.

Representatives from all over India representing various industries such as cement, cotton textiles, engineering, iron and steel, jute, mining, plantations and shipping and various institutions connected with labour welfare and social work attended the meeting.

Referring to the first All-India Conference of Labour and Welfare Officer, held in Bombay recently, which appointed this Council, the Minister said that the conference had demonstrated the need for bringing together all Labour and Welfare Officers periodically to exchange their views and discuss common problems.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Now that so many industries had been represented on this Council, Shri Shah asked them to investigate possibilities of preparing some useful and continuous programme and suggested that technical advice in labour welfare work, research pertaining to labour welfare, unification of all journals of labour welfare, planning for welfare of labour, undertaking and promoting publications in the field of labour welfare and holding periodical conferences should form some of the items of such a programme.

The Council unanimously elected Shri Shantilal H. Shah as its Chairman and Shri N. S. Bhat, Labour Officer, Buckingham and Karnatak Mills, Madras, and Shri B. Chaterjee, Executive Secretary of the Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay, as its Secretaries.

The Council decided to hold the next session of the All-India Conference of Labour and Welfare Officers at Madras in February next.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY
243 Metres

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-10 Programme, 07-15 M. songs, 37-30 Instr. music, 07-45 K. Patanwala, G. songs, 08-15 Mangala Apte, vocal, 11-45 P. B. Nippanikar, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Pushpalata Kulkarni, violin, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 Mangala Apte, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 K. Patanwala, G. songs, 18-30 P. B. Nippanikar, vocal, 19-00 Pushpalata Kulkarni, violin, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 Mangala Apte, vocal, 20-45 K. Patanwala, G. songs, 21-15 K. music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353 M.

08-00 AIR artist, violin, 08-45 Pramilabai, M. songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 AIR artist, gaud malhar, 13-00 Pramilabai, M. songs, 13-30 T. Kapoor, H. songs, 13-50 G. Q. Khan, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 T. Kapoor, H. songs, 19-30 P. B. Nippanikar, vocal, 20-30 B. Vyas, H. talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Pramilabai, M. songs, 21-30 Pushpalata Kulkarni, violin, 22-00 G. Q. Khan, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 312 m.—07-30 Kabir's words, 07-45 B. Bhavsar, cl. vocal, 08-15 B. Bhavsar, cl. vocal, 09-00 Jaimati Pandya, geets, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, 18-00 Jaimati Pandya, geet, 18-10 Jaimati Pandya, geets, 18-20 I. D. Gajjar, Kabir's words, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 B. Bhavsar, cl. vocal, 19-15 I. D. Gajjar, Miraben's pads, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda), 20-15 B. Bhavsar, cl. vocal, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 I. D. Gajjar, Brahmanand's works, 21-30 'Baari vaate', G. adaption of V. C. Mathrur's H. play.

RADIO CEYLON

19 & 41 m.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at Random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People, 25 & 49 m.: 6-00 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 p.m. Swing & Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi, 31 m.—7-00/9-00 a.m. Music, 9-00/9-30 a.m. Jeet Ya Haar.
Ya Haar. Evening—Hindi, 41 m.: 7-00/7-45 p.m. Music, 7-45 Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Music, 9-30/10-00 Hindustani Gospel Hour.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-15 BBC Symp. orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 23-00 'Much-binding.'

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

SOLILOQUIES FROM SHAKESPEARE

On Sunday (August 2) 1953 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a programme of "Soliloquies from Shakespeare" as presented by Geoffrey Kendal. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

Konkan Gets Heavy Rain

POONA, August 1 (UPI).

Following is the All-India weather summary for to-day.

The monsoon has been vigorous in the Konkan and Saurashtra State where widespread rain has occurred, with generally heavy rain in the Konkan. A few heavy to very heavy falls have also been reported from the Saurashtra State. Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and fairly widespread in the Punjab Kumaon Hills, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, west Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh) and coastal Andhra Desa.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall are: Ratnagiri 4", Dharmasala 3", Dahanu 3", Harnai 3", Margaon 3", Pathankot 4", Mercara 4", Dwarka 3", Bombay 3", Devagad 3", Honavar 3".

Forecast valid until the evening of 2nd August: Rainfall will be widespread along the west coast and fairly widespread in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab-Kumaon hills, east Madhya Pradesh, North-Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Deccan (Desh), north-coastal Andhra Desa and Mysore.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, the Konkan and Malabar, South Kanara, during the next 48 hours.

FIRST LITERARY WORKSHOP

NEW DELHI, August 1.

During the last five years the conception of adult education had developed from mere adult literacy to social education and a five-pointed programme had been evolved for the implementation of this enlarged concept, said Prof. Humayun Kabir, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, while inaugurating the first Literary Workshop for training people to write for neo-literates at the Janata College, Alipur, this morning. The workshop is a joint venture of the Ministry of Education and the Ford Foundation.

Earlier, while inviting Prof. Kabir to inaugurate the workshop, Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, outlined the special problems connected with writing for neo-literates and revealed that similar workshops would be started in three more places later on.

Twenty-six trainees will be attending this workshop.

Man Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sinewswamy Narayan stabbed a man with a knife on Friday evening, inflicting multiple injuries on his nose and back. The incdent happened in the area under the jurisdiction of the Yellow Gate Police Station.

He was later arrested by the police on a charge of causing voluntary hurt with a dangerous weapon. This morning he was placed before Mr. S. P. Awar, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, who ordered him to be enlarged on bail, pending inquiries.

POONA: A new aquarium was inaugurated here in the "Tajmahal" constructed in the Sambhaji Park, by Shri G. N. Nalawade, Mayor of Poona. This is the second aquarium in Bombay State.

A Mill-hand Murdered

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A brutal murder of a mill-hand at Lower Parel last night was reported by the Police today.

It is stated that one Shantaram M. Samant, a mill-hand and resident of Chandauli was found lying near the Lower Parel bridge. Examination showed that he had been stabbed.

He was taken to the K. E. M. Hospital immediately, where he succumbed to his injuries 20 minutes after admission. Police inquiries so far reveal that Samant was involved in a faction fight, and he was assaulted fatally in the resulting animosity.

Samant was judged to be about 28 years old.

HOTEL OWNER DISCHARGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ganeshilal Gupta, proprietor of the Hotel Roce View, at Worli who was arrested on April last for the alleged kidnapping of a minor girl from Delhi was ordered to be discharged by Mr. A. A. Shelim, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, for want of sufficient evidence to frame charges.

Jagannath Thaker, manager of the hotel, who was a co-accused in the case was also directed to be discharged.

The magistrate said that the father of the girl who had been a complainant in the case was an unreliable witness.

The case against the accused was that they had booked a plane ticket for the girl to come down to Bombay from Delhi. The defence however contended that this was done at the instance of the girl and her mother.

STOLEN CAR FOUND WITHOUT 2 WHEELS

BOMBAY, Saturday: A luxurious Hilman Minx was stolen by some unknown miscreant when it was parked on one of the streets of the city, a couple of days back.

The car was later traced by the police at Belvedere Road, Mazgaon, where it was found lying abandoned.

Two wheels of the car valued at about Rs. 1,000 had been removed. Police have arrested one Vinayak Baburao in this connection.

Placing him before Mr. P. S. Awar, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, this morning, police stated that the accused had made such thefts his speciality, and that he had been arrested in many such cases.

Pending inquiries the accused was ordered to be remanded into custody.

TRIBUTE TO ROYAL HOUSE OF MYSORE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"If the Royal House of the Mysore State has been able to command respect and affection among the people of that State, it is entirely due to the fact that the illustrious rulers of the State have followed the ancient Indian ideals of kingship," said Mr. Chimanlal B. Parikh, Vice-President Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

He was presiding over a meeting, held today, organised by the National Kannada Education Society in honour of the 35th birthday of H. H. Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadyar, the Rajpramukh of Mysore. Mr. Parekh paid a tribute to the far-sighted statesmanship of a succession of rulers who had contributed to the prosperity of that State and said he would like to associate his name with any message to be sent to His Highness on this occasion.

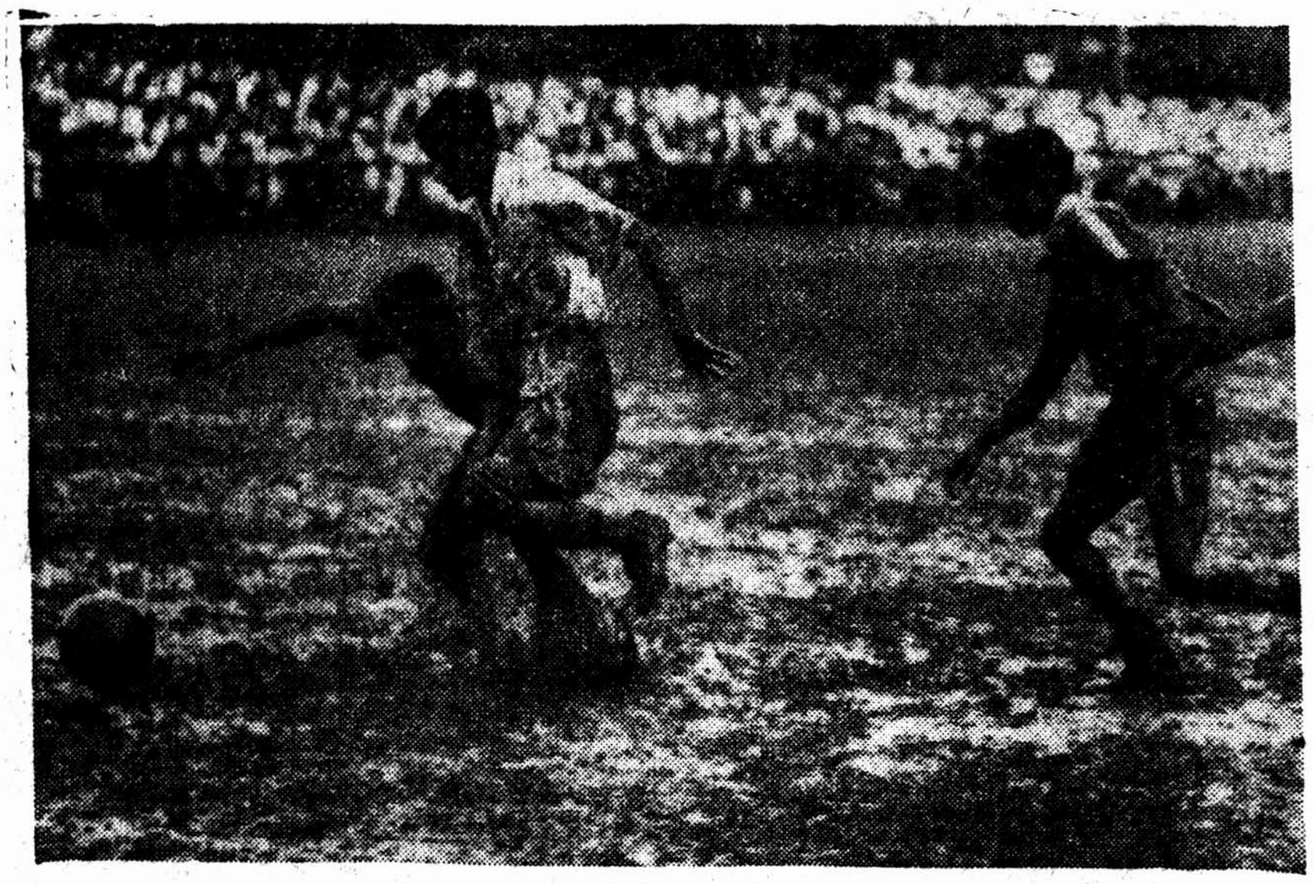
A resolution, moved by the Chair, was adopted by the meeting, offering respectful felicitations to the Rajpramukh on his birthday.

37 Industrial Disputes Settled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thirty-seven disputes between employers and workers were amicably settled through the intervention of conciliators and conciliation officers in Bombay State, during June 1953, both under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and outside it, and part settlement was reached in one case, while in 24 cases no settlement could be brought about between the parties.

Despite The Slush



Laloo, Dynamos centre forward is being prevented by A. D'Souza, the Goan left half from reaching the ball in Saturday's Senior Harwood League Soccer at the Cooperage which Dynamos won by 3 goals to nil. Note carefully the awful condition of the wet ground.

Dynamos On Top By Goal Average

2 GRAND GOALS BY JANKI

Dynamos ..... 3, Goan Sports ..... 0.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DYNAMOS scored a three goals to nil victory over Goan Sports that has now taken them back to the top of the Senior Harwood Football League table by virtue of a better goal average than their nearest rivals I.C.L. Despite the poor ground condition and the inclement weather at the Cooperage a goodly crowd turned up.

Knowing fully well that the travel of the ball would be hindered by the unbearable and abominable state of the ground—slushy, muddy and dirty, both teams provided a very keen and fast game. The idea of lifting the ball high up paved the way for a good tie, while Dynamos fully deserved their win.

Janki and Sawant sent over some high goalmouth passes which caused the openings and the chances for goalgetting. In fact, it was Sawant who was responsible for all the goals, starting with the corner kick and then with good goalmouth centres.

The Goans started off well and had their forwards been able to centre high in the goalarea, then the Dynamos defence could have been turned around to more of interception work and since the goalarea was moist and treacherous anything could have happened.

The first session way even, but Dynamos had more of the game in the second session.

LALOO'S MISS

Laloo dribbled his way into the box in the very first minute and sent in a high one which the goalie stopped only to see the wet ball roll out over his head, but before it entered the net he drew it away.

The Goans then transferred play to their opponents territory, but no damage was done. Sawant was sent through twice on the Dynamos right flank and on both occasions the Goan deep defender got the better of him. A corner came Dynamos way, but Sawant's flag kick was cleared before Salvi headed.

Despite the appalling condition of the ground play was fast and furious and both defences were kept on their mettle.

Israel Menezes again showed his good judgment when another well placed drive to the corner of the net by Laloo was deflected out for a corner, but the referee awarded a kick in favour of the Goans.

In the fourteenth minute Janki almost earned for his side the lead, but his headed went just wide of the far corner of the net.

Dynamos goal was in some danger in the twentieth minute when the Goan outside right Santa Rita centred, but Sheeshappa cleared before Antao got to it.

Three minutes before the breather Baptista headed Narayan's goalmouth long kick for a corner; Sawant took the kick and Salvi got the better of a ball that lobbed plumb near the goalline despite all attempts by two defenders and a goalie to save.

Dynamos pressed relentlessly to consolidate their position and Janki obliged with a half turn kick which the goalie saw slip through his hand. In the tenth minute Janki made a spectacular header, almost from the ground, when Sawant sent in a flighted centre.

The Goans never gave up the struggle and made some good moves, but they never got anywhere near the Dynamos goalarea.

Play was rough at times and referee Uchil was forced to warn Salvi, George and Gabriel D'Costa.

The teams were:—

DYNAMOS: Sheenappa: Sheshappa, George; Narayan, Salvi, Bhaskaran; Sawant, Nadan, Laloo, John, Janki.

GOAN SPORTS: I. Menezes; Baptista, C. Rodricks; G. D'Costa, T. Gama, A. D'Souza; Santa Rita, P. Antao, Silveira, M. D'Mello, Aslip Gama.

Referee: N. K. Utchil.

Earlier in the evening, Rainbow Sports accounted for India Culture League "B" by the odd goal in three in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League.

Babulal netted for I.C.L. while Gabriel and Indulker scored for Rainbow.

SAWANT ..... responsible for all Dynamos goals against the Goans.

League Table To Date

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dynamos	21	13	6	2	46	15	32
I. C. L.	21	13	6	2	55	18	32
Tatas	19	11	6	2	58	18	28
Navy	22	12	4	6	39	21	28
Goans	21	8	7	6	20	23	23
Shell	19	6	8	5	29	16	20
Railway	21	6	7	8	21	23	19
Amateurs	21	5	9	7	21	23	19
Francis G.	21	7	4	11	20	31	18
Globe	20	6	3	11	22	36	15
Gymkhana	20	2	3	15	11	54	7
Dockyard	21	2	3	16	7	71	7

SEGURA REFUSED VISA TO S. AFRICA

LONDON, August 1 (NAFEN): Pancho Segura, the Ecuador tennis professional, is not to be permitted to visit South Africa.

His application for a visa has been refused which today brought from him the comment "I was educated in Florida in the south of the United States and there I never met with any difficulties of this sort."

Although no announcement has yet been made it is certain Segura's fellow professionals who were to go with him on the South African tour—Jack Kramer, Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor—will refuse to embark on the tour without Segura. They have already said emphatically if the South African authorities raise any "colour" issue the trip is 'off.'

Segura and Frank Sedgman are meeting today in the final of the Slazenger Professional Lawn Tennis Tournament at Scarborough.

COMMONER WINS CHIEF EVENT

BANGALORE, Aug. 1 (UPI).

PRINCE Basalat Jah Bahadur Cup, the chief event of the day was won by G. N. Musry's Commoner, ridden by Bombay jockey S. Chavan.

Trainer Babakhan made a double, while jockey S. Chavan rode a treble today.

The course was heavy even though there were no showers since last evening.

The following are results:

KOLHAPUR PLATE DIV II (7 F)

GREEN DRAGON 8-10 (Ahmedkhan) 1; FAIR GOLD 9-1 (P. Khade) 2. MOTKIN 7-12 (Butfoy) 3; and NATIONAL GLORY 8-10 (S. Chavan) 4.

Not run: Border Prince, Tabriz, Aapke Sevame, Marble Arch, Nutan Aarti and Watchful.

Won by 2 ls., 1-1/2 k ls and neck.

Time: 1 min 45-2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 38/- for win, Rs. 11 Rs. 11 Rs. 11 for places.

KOLHAPUR PLATE DIV 1 (7 F)

BOY SCOUT 9-4 (P. Khade) 1; LOVE FOR LIBERTY 8-13 (Fakruddin) 2; WHIRLPOOL 9-2 (Agnew) 3; AL MOHALAB 8-5 (Shanker) 4.

Not run: Prime Steel, Dev Kanya and Commoner.

Won by: Head, 3 ls and 5 ls.

Time: 1 min, 4-3/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 Rs. 72 for places.

DELHI PLATE (Seven Furlongs)

TRAVELOGUE 7-1 (Whiteside) 1; LADY'S FESTIVAL 8-10 (Chump) 2; GOLDEN TRACE 8-0 (Agnew) 3; DIAMOND KING 9-0 (Ahmed Khan) 4.

Not run: Sea Farer, Windsor Knight, Starry Way and Arrack.

Won by Neck, 3 ls and 4 ls.

Time: 1 min. 40-2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 154 for win, Rs. 27 Rs. 17 Rs. 20 for places.

PRINCE BASALAT JAH BAHADUR Cup (1 Mile)

COMMONER 9-1 (Chavan) 1; TEEVRA CHOUKAS 8-12 (Stevens) 2; MARCONI 8-1 (P. Khade) 3; SUN BONNET 8-9 (Clump) 4.

Not run: Rosy Cheeks and Nutan Aarti.

Won by: Neck, 4 and 3/4 ls.

Time: 1 min. 40-2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 12, Rs. 11 for places.

POOTTANNAH PLATE DIV I (1 Mile)

NOBLY BRED 9-4 (S. Chavan) 1; LEONE ROSSO 8-11 (McGaffin) 2; GUIDANCE 7-13 (Clump) 3; THUNDERER 8-1 (P. Khade) 4.

Not run: Fair Lady, Prometheus Poppet and Leroc.

Won by: Sh., 1-1/2 and 1/4 ls.

Time: 1 min. 55 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 Rs. 16 for places.

MAHALAXMI PLATE (6 Furls)

LITTLE STAR 8-12 (S. Chavan) 1; DELILAH 8-0 (Purtusingh) 2; JAMSHEDI NAVROZ 8-12 (Adley) 3; RUBAYAT 7-0 (Raut) 4.

Not run: Ciprus, Gray Chance and Patricia.

Won by: Short head and 1-1/2 and half ls.

Time: 1 min. 28-4/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 37/- for win, Rs. 17/-, Rs. 33, Rs. 35 for places.

POOTTANNAH PLATE DIV II (1 Mile)

DREAM PASTURES 8-6 (Elden) 1; AFLATOON 8-0 (Bashu) 2; FIRECRACKER 8-7 (Shanker) 3; SEA SWALLOW 9-4 (Ahmed Khan) 4.

Not run: Amar Singh, and Rafat.

Won by: 2 ls., head and 3/4 ls.

Time: 1 min. 54-1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 35/-, for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 19 Rs. 12 for places.

Treble tote paid Rs. 1,372 for six tickets.

Britain's Reaction To Six-day Tests

LONDON, Aug. 1 (NAFEN): Sporting England is not quite so sure that it likes the idea of a six-day Test.

A good many critics hold this view. The general comment today is that among the public who pay to watch Test Cricket there is an intense feeling over what they regard as the persistent and deliberate wasting of time during playing hours. A six-day Test, it is felt, may be used as an excuse for more "playing safe."

BANGALORE RACE ACCEPTORS

BANGALORE, Aug. 1 (UPI): The following are the Acceptances for Bangalore Races for the 13th day to be held on Sunday, the 2nd August.

COL. RAJKUMAR C. DESARAJ URS MEMORIAL CUP—Div. II—(1 Mile).

Rani Padmini 9-4, Don't Boast 9-0, Fruit Cup 8-13, Patricia 8-2, Khana Abad 8-1, Kalyan 8-0, Sunny 7-11, V. Day 7-10, Babul 7-3, Princess Delphi 7-1, Pramod 7-0.

MADRAS PLATE—(7 Furlongs)

Prince Fairies 9-4, Silver Bell 9-3, Dragon Flower 9-2, Nasibdar 9-0, Trojan Prince 8-5, Hat Trick 7-13, Sunburst 7-11, Cold Shoulder 7-7, Radio Active 7-7, Rafat 7-5, Spot 7-2.

GANGES PLATE—(1 Mile 3 Furlongs).

Locarno 9-4, Sanstream 9-3, Naroles 9-2, Chandra Mahal 8-8, Red Label 8-8, Solid Gold 8-4, Border Prince 8-2, Ratikumari 7-12, Bold Note 7-12, Speculator 7-10, Raj Mukut 7-4, Botticelli 7-3.

COL RAJKUMAR C. DESARAJ URS MEMORIAL CUP—Div. I—(1 Mile).

Flector 9-4, Crescendo 8-13, Balaji 8-13, Lovely Night 8-11, Bachelor Boy 8-3, The Djin 8-0, Sunder 7-13, Gold Mine 7-12, Tyrant Boy 7-11.

STEWARDS CUP—(1 Mile 3 Furlongs).

Fine and Fair 9-7, Fair Act 9-6, Road Borne 9-2, Piero III 8-13, The Flock 8-7, Golden Ind 8-2, Press On 7-1, Maziness 7-0.

RAMESWARAM PLATE—1 Mile).

Hidden Bloom 9-3, Ballyhooly 9-1, Bel Ager 8-13, Diamond King 8-13, Dark Son 8-11, Belton Limit 8-10, Chirgwin 8-8, Seafarer 8-6, New Crescent 8-2, Bright Cosmo 8-1, Paromar 7-13, Golden Trace 7-13, Ellamenco 7-12, Poulaphouca 7-12, Autochance 7-9, Legend Light 7-9, Scorched 7-8, Sinister 7-7, Wild Fancy 7-7, Kerdelya 7-4.

MONSOON PLATE—(7 Furlongs).

Deuce of Clubs 9-4, Arrak 9-4, Winsome Lady 9-2, Chandrabhan 9-0, Wedding Day 8-5, Heart Breaker 8-5, Gipsy Queen 7-8, Kaffir Chief 7-2, Rafat 7-2.

PhysicalCulture Receives Aid

The Managing Committee of the Bombay State National Sports Fund has decided to give encouragement to the competitions organised by the Bombay Physical Culture Associations in Bombay City and also to give district-wise prizes from the Fund for competitions among primary schools. Boy Scouts will also be given grants for sports activities from this Fund.

Navy Suffer A Reverse

CALCUTTA, August 1 (UPI):—Indian Navy, last year's holders and greatly fancied so far for this year's trophy, suffered a surprising defeat by 2 goals to nil at the hands of the Western Command in the first of the two matches played this afternoon in the Inter-Services' football tournament.

The other match resulted in a win for Eastern Command when Southern Command was defeated by 4 goals to 1.

CALCUTTA, July 31 (UPI): An IFA team will be playing in Cuttack on August 8 and 9 and the following players were chosen for the tour:—C S Chatterjee and Hardeo (goal): S Guha, Ansari and P Barua (full backs); D Guha, Chandan Singh, S Roy and B Ghouse (halves): Nizamuddin, R Guha Thakurta, K Pal, Sattar (Capt.); Baraculla and S Banerjee (forwards).

Shroff And Ferreira Surprised

BOMBAY SUBURBAN BADMINTON TOURNEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

YOUNGSTERS V. M. Bhat and S. A. Phalnikar caused a major surprise in the Bombay Suburban Open Badminton tournament when they accounted for that season pair B. D. Shroff and Henry Ferreira in three keenly fought out games at the Bandra Gymkhana this evening.

Another defeat that was hardly expected was that of S. G. Danle and N. K. Iyer at the hands of T. P. R. Moorthy and G. R. Chandran; only ten points were, however, conceded in each game. George Lewis and M. N. Desai won an easy game in their own facile way against M. N. Rao and Kalambi.

In the mixed event, second round, there were quite a few close matches and Burjor Shroff and Siloo Motiwalla were disposed off by S. A. Phalnikar and Miss Manik Apte in two straight games.

The men's "B" singles brought easy victories for R. D. Vimawalla and R. Bhandari.

The results were:—

MIXED DOUBLES: D. S. Kumana and Tehmi Mistry beat G. K. Swamy and Mrs. Pramila Mukumdam 7-15, 15-6, 15-1; Sirsat and Miss S. B. Rane beat Miss Neela Parikh and partner 15-7, 15-18, 15-8; S. G. Damle and Miss Tata Dandiga beat K. L. Suri and Miss Mary Borges 15-3, 15-2; M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Uplekar beat J. C. Dewan and Miss V. Sampson 15-3, 15-4; V. M. Bhat and Miss Siloo Vakeel beat Miss Hattangadi and P. S. Nilkant 15-5, 15-5; N. M. Natekar and Sashi Bhatt beat G. E. Awati and partner 15-4, 15-6; S. A. Phalnikar and Miss Apte, beat B. D. Shroff and Siloo Motiwalla 15-7, 15-7; R. A. Dongre and Miss Rajadhyaksha beat R. K. Bhandari and Miss Dhun Vakeel 15-4, 18-16,

MEN'S DOUBLES: T. P. R. Moorthy and G. R. Chandran beat S. G. Damle and N. K. Iyer 15-10, 15-10; A. Munjee and V. S. Surti beat P. S. Subramaniam and O. Jacinto 15-7, 15-9; V. M. Bhatt and S. A. Phalnikar beat B. D. Shroff and Henry Ferreira 6-15, 18-17, 15-13; George Lewis and M. N. Desai beat N. N. Rao and V. N. Kalambi 15-2, 15-8; B. V. Sirsat and S. C. Patel w.o. M. V. Gathaskar and M. A. Chenekar; R. D. Vimawala and P. S. Nilkant beat A. Cardoz and S. D'Penha 15-2, 15-4.

MEN'S SINGLES "B": R. D. Vimawalla beat S. A. Samant 15-8, 15-8; R. K. Bhandari beat D. L. Navare 15-6, 15-1.

West Indies Want F. A. Tour

LONDON, August 1 (NAFEN): The West Indies have built themselves up into a cricketing force to be respected.

Why should they not do the same with football, asks Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Hayward, president of the Trinidad ruling body for the sport.

He has asked the Football Association to send out a team of leading amateurs to tour the islands.

They must be of the same calibre in their own game as the MCC side which goes out there to play cricket.

At the end of August, Britain will have the chance to see what the West Indians have to offer already in the way of football.

A team is coming here to play British amateur sides. Matches may also be arranged in Paris.

There will be 20 players in the party.

Thumbs Up

LONDON, Aug. 1 (NAFEN): Geoffrey Smith, young Kent amateur cricketer, insisted on playing for his county against Sussex at Hastings despite the fact that he had broken the thumb of his bowling hand.

His courage paid dividends. He took six first innings Sussex wickets for 63 runs.

I.N.S. Angre Beat Pressmen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It was not all smooth sailing for I.N.S. Angre when they met "The Times of India" Sports Club again in the second round of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. For, they had to go all out to gain their two-nil victory. Earlier, Kores Sports Club, after being two goals in arrears at the interval, surprised Kohinoor Mills by defeating them by four goals to two.

The Navymen were the first to settle down and the way they moved into the attack their success seemed certain but they never expected that they would meet stiff opposition. For, the Pressmen's defence put a brave fight. Their goal-keeper Milton Fernandes, in particular, was a thorn in their side. When every thing seemed lost for the Pressmen he came to their rescue with remarkable saves.

The Pressmen succeeeded in keeping the Navymen subdued for most part of the game but they could not hold them too long for, after a barren first half, the Navymen managed to find the net towards the close of play through Choudhry and a little later Jacob added one more. The Pressmen played a grand game and went down fighting.

Earlier, Kohinoor Mills made an impressive start and worried Kores with their clever moves. They were all over their rival territory and after sustained efforts registered two goals through Medappa before they crossed over. After the interval they still surpassed their opponents but they met with a surprise when Bal Gopal reduced the margin against the run of play and the worst followed when Bander and Bal Gopal, in that order, added to the tally and to crown it all Kores were awarded with a penalty which Babu converted and sealed the fate of the Mills, who gave a pleasing display.

Duke To Attend Cowes Week

LONDON, August 1 (NAFEN).

More than 500 yachts, mostly small sailing vessels, have assembled at Cowes for the famous yachting week which opened today.

The Duke of Edinburgh, an expert helmsman himself, is due at Cowes on Monday and a startling difference in Royal fashions even over a generation ago is illustrated by the fact the Duke's home for the week will be the cramped quarters of a 70-ton motor yacht whereas the Late King George V lived in an ocean going Royal Yacht guarded by units of the Royal Navy.

Watkins

Glamorgan Out For 201

JOHNSTON TAKES 6 FOR 63 RUNS

(From Our Correspondent)

SWANSEA, August 1.

The Australians commenced their three-day match today against Glamorgan. The home side batted first and were all out for 201, while the visitors had scored 93 runs for the loss of only one wicket at the close of play.

Watkins compiled a valuable 76 to Glamorgan's total before being caught by Hole off Davidson's bowling. Parkhouse all made a valuable 33 as an opening batsman. Wooller and Jones also made stouthearted contributions of 28 and 25 respectively.

The bowling honours went to Johnston, who captured 6 wickets for 63 runs.

GLAMORGAN (First Innings)

E Davies c De Courcy b Johnston	0
Parkhouse b Johnston	33
Clift c Langley b Johnston	0
Jones c Langley b Davidson	25
Watkins c Hole b Davidson	76
Wooller c Davidson b Hole	28
Please lbw Johnston	2
Muncer c De Courcy b Johnston	13
McConnon lbw Johnston	1
Haydn Davies c Craig b Benaud	2
Shepherd not out	4
Extras	17
Total	201

Fall of wickets: 1-0, 2-0, 3-52, 4-75, 5-159, 6-170, 7-182, 8-184, 9-197.

BOWING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Johnston	27	10	63	6
Davidson	17	6	32	2
Hill	16	6	43	0
Benaud	17.5	4	34	1
Hole	2	0	12	1

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

Morris lbw McConnon	48
McDonald not out	22
Harvey not out	20
Extras	3
Total (for one wicket)	93

Fall of wicket: 1/61.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Shepherd	8	4	23	0
Wooller	6	1	37	0
McConnon	6	1	21	1
Muncer	5	1	9	0

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Couperage

4-45 p.m. Burmah-Shell vs. Indian Gymkhana; 6-00 p.m. Tata vs. Globe Sports (Senior Harwood League).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Central Railway 'A' vs. I.N. Dockyard "A"; 5-45 p.m. India Culture League "A" vs. Bombay Gymkhana (Satiranjan Shield).

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall.

3-30 p.m. First and Second round of lower half of Junior's singles; followed by first, second and third rounds of third quarter of Men's Singles; followed first, second and third rounds of fourth quarter (Bombay State).

BOXING

Sir C. J. Hall.

11-00 a.m. Rangers Novice's show.

C. R. Kelekar Surprised

BOMBAY STATE TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hard-hitting old-timer J. Narayan sprang a surprise on C. R. Kelekar, the enthusiastic tournament secretary, on the opening day of the Bombay State Table Tennis Association Open Championships, at the St. Xavier's College hall, this evening. The third-round match was very keenly contested, Narayan claiming the decider at 21-19 after losing the second game at a similar score. He had won the opening game comfortably, conceding only 13 points to an off-colour Kelekar.

Stylish Manohar Ajrekar, of Poona, who fractured his foot while practising just a couple of days before the season commenced, was seen in action for the first time. He lost to that dour defender V. B. Jog, in straight games, at 27-21, 14-21, but Jog's victory was not as easily gained as the scores suggest. Ajrekar limped about but his stroke-play was as fluent and delightful as ever. However, his inability to cover ground quickly prevented him from taking any risks. Defence was almost out of the question and Jog was frequently seen to collect points with his none too virile backhand flick.

The closest match of the evening was another third-round encounter, between B. D'Mello and R. D. Halady, which the former won at 24-22, 22-20. The winner trailed 3-15 in the first game but equalised at 18 and captured it after averting a game-point.

Results panned out according to expectations in the preliminary rounds of the upper half of the juniors' singles, although Mukul Vyas, younger brother of the Bombay player, Yatin Vyas, went down rather tamely to K. Bhupendra, at 18-21, 16-21. Up-an-coming Ram Mohan Rao appeared fully recovered from his recent attack of jaundice, which forced him to scratch from the St. Xavier's College Championships, when he outclassed S. Chhebar at 21-4, 21-7.

The results were as follows:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Upper Half)

Third Round: V. Venkatraman beat D. C. Desai, 21-8, 21-14; S. Narayan beat C. R. Kelekar, 21-13, 19-21, 21-19; V. C. Shekar beat C. Potnis 24-22, 16-21, 21-18; A. N. Shah beat J. R. Nawa, 21-11, 21-11; V. B. Shanbag beat S. J. Currim, 21-13, 21-16; V. S. Mehta beat S. R. Chitnis, 21-17, 21-17; I. Swami beat P. R. P. Nevelkar 21-11, 21-15; A. Aaron beat R. S. Suntook 21-2, 21-2; R. R. Shinde beat B. K. Patel, 21-10, 21-14; G. N. Zarapkar beat S. V. Merchant, 21-19, 21-9; Talwadekar beat Dinanath 21-16, 22-20; J. Ezekiel beat B. J. Solomon 21-18, 21-17; B. J. Khariwalla beat K. Sundera, 21-6, 21-8; S. Mekhari beat A. S. Devadige, 21-5, 24-22; I. R. Joosab beat A. C. Gurubaxani, 21-17, 21-19; J. S. Rane w.o. S. J. Vijaykar; K. B. Nagerkatti beat J. Bocarro, 21-15, 21-18; B. Ranganath beat B. Peters, 21-11, 21-15; M. Mirchandani beat S. A. Jamal, 16-21, 21-11, 21-13; M. K. Karia beat A. Ramamurthy, 21-9, 17-21, 22-20; V. Ranganath beat A. Dhadphele, 21-10, 21-17; S. L. Bajaj beat M. M. Naik 21-11, 21-16; M. R. Kini beat V. Diventre, 21-14, 21-19; E. Coelho beat K. K. Shinde, 23-21, 24-22; B. Surendra beat D. Kapoor, 21-18, 19-21, 21-17; D. D. Walawalkar beat B. Nadkarni, 21-8, 21-11; V. B. Vijaykar beat A. Salian 21-18, 21-18; C. R. Jhaveri beat S. Krishnan, 21-17, 21-17; B. D'Mello beat R. Halady, 24-22, 22-20; M. M. Dalvi beat V. Krishnan, 17-21, 21-10, 21-14; A. S. Joshi beat B. M. Choksi 21-12, 21-15; V. B. Jog beat M. S. Achrekar, 21-17, 21-14.

JUNIORS' SINGLES (Upper Half)

Second Round: J. Elias beat M. Balid, 20-22, 21-11, 21-14; S. R. Samuel beat K. C. Dhondi, 21-7, 21-18; A. Shah beat R. Dalal, 21-11, 15-21, 21-16; K. Bhupendra beat M. Vyas, 21-18, 21-16; A. Joseph beat V. S. Patel, 21-16, 13-21, 21-16; Ram Mohan Rao beat S. Cheebar, 21-4, 21-7; A. Aaron beat M. Hillel, 21-13, 21-13; A. Chandmal beat M. Panju, 21-17, 22-20.

AMERICAN PHOBIA ON THEIR BRAIN

Reds' Resolution On Kashmir Criticised

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1 (UPI): Maulana Mohd. Sayeed, M.P., and General Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, has issued a press statement strongly disapproving of the resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India on Kashmir, which he characterised as "most sinister and pernicious" and calculated to widen the gulf between the people of India and Kashmir.

Maulana Sayeed says: "The most sinister and pernicious part of the resolution is where the American phobia has been pressed into service to the extent of inventing a secret alliance between Srinagar and Washington. This is intended evidently to create a tarnado of doubts in the minds of the people of India with a view to widen the gulf created by the recent communalist agitations and seize the opportunities thus afforded for self-aggrandisement.

"The manner in which the resolution refers to the Indian army in Kashmir is highly objectionable in that it makes certain suggestions of its having been at one time or other interfering in the domestic affairs of the State."

Indian Reds' Plan For Independence Day

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1 (UPI): August 15, the anniversary of independence, would be observed by the Communists as "unemployment day", in pursuance of a call by the All-India Trade Union Congress.

After a 7-day meeting in New Delhi last week-end the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India called upon all party units to work "their hardest" to mobilise the people for the observance of the "unemployment day."

KASHMIR ISSUE

Kashmir formed part of the Committee's discussion and the Committee expressed grave concern over the demand for Independent Kashmir. The Committee called upon the democratic forces in Jammu and Kashmir to defeat this demand. It also stated that the campaign to the "reactionaries" in India, who wanted to prevent the people of Jammu and Kashmir from exercising their full autonomy in internal affairs, should be resisted.

The Committee confirmed its earlier decision to hold the Party Congress in the later half of December.

AFGHAN SUPPORT FOR ARAB STATES

AMMAN, August 1 (NAFEN): Sayed Abdul Hamid Khan, new Afghanistan Minister to Jordan, told pressmen here his country supports the Arab States and lends its sympathy to the plight of Arab refugees.

He said Afghanistan is giving large material assistance to these refugees.

Forward Bloc Merger With P.S.P.

MADRAS, August 1 (NAFEN): Following the merger of the All-India Forward Bloc (Subhasist) and the Praja-Socialist Party, the Central Office of the Praja-Socialist Party has informed the Tamil Nad Praja-Socialist Party that Mr. G. Rajamannar, a Forward Bloc leader of Madras and Councillor, Corporation of Madras, has been authorised to form the State Merger Committee.

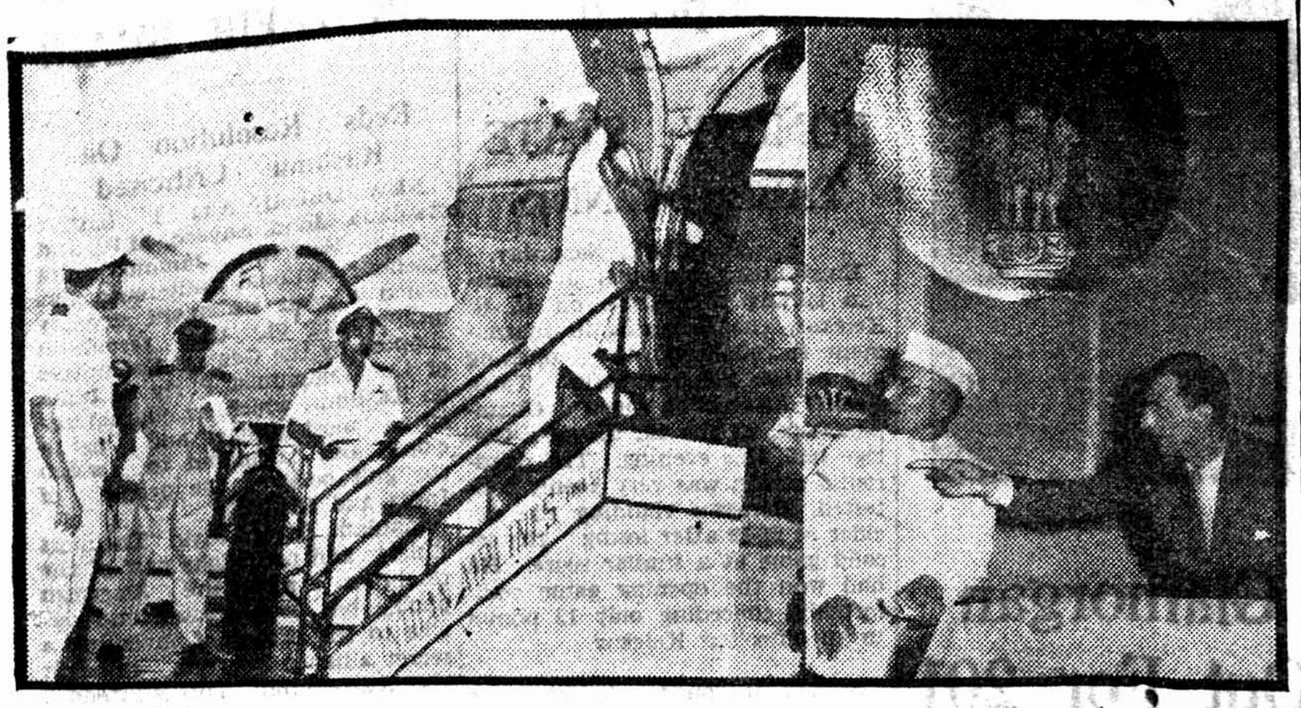
Mr. Rajamannar is a member of the Central Merger Committee.

Bee-Keepers' Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An annual session of the All-India Beekeepers' Association will be held during the second week of May 1954 at Mahabaleshwar. Concurrently with this conference, an exhibition displaying bee colonies, bee hives, samples of honey, nectar-giving plants and flowers from all over India will also be held. Both the conference and the exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Village Industries Committee, Bombay State.

NATIONALISATION OF AIRWAYS



Shri Morarji Desai, Bombay Chief Minister, inaugurated the State Air Corporation at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay, on Saturday to mark the Nationalisation of Airways. Photo shows (on left) Shri Morarji Desai getting down from the plane after the inauguration ceremony. On right Mr. J. R. D. Tata explaining to Shri Morarji Desai.

11-Point Plan

To Relieve Unemployment Among Educated

CENTRE'S SUGGESTIONS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1 (UPI).

AN eleven-point programme has been recommended to the State Governments by the Planning Commission in a recent communication in order to relieve educated unemployment to some extent.

In regard to the rural sector, the Communication points out that there are large schemes in the Five-Year Plan which have added considerably to employment opportunities.

After reviewing the Plan in the light of the growing unemployment the Planning Commission has come to the conclusion that it is not "necessary to change the fundamental approach of the plan or its broad pattern of priorities or allocation of resources." "On the other hand," the Commission feels, "fuller implementation of the programme laid down in the plan and strengthening it at points where it is weak, will achieve useful results."

SPECIAL ENQUIRY

In order to collect correct data on the subject the Planning Commission has decided to make a special enquiry into the problem of unemployment in the Travancore-Cochin. Besides sample survey to be undertaken in Calcutta and Delhi shortly on the basis of the live registers of Employment Exchanges, the Commission has also decided to make a sample enquiry into four thousand households in Calcutta.

11-POINT PROGRAMME

The following programme, which is expected to relieve educated unemployment to some extent, has been suggested to State Governments:

(1) Special assistance to individuals or small groups of people for establishing small industries and businesses under the State aid to Industries Act or other similar legislation and in other ways;

(2) Expansion of training facilities in those lines in which manpower shortage at present exists. There are several directions in which shortages of personal exist which impede the progress of schemes under the Five-Year Plan. Expanded training facilities will do away with these shortages, at the same time opening up new employment opportunities for semi-skilled workers;

(3) Active encouragement to be given to the products of cottage and small-scale industries through the purchase of stores required by State Governments and public authorities;

(4) Municipal Authorities, private educational institutions and voluntary organisations should be assisted in establishing adult education centres in urban areas. In rural areas, one-teacher schools should be encouraged to be opened;

(5) The proposed National Extension Service should be handled with courage, for its own sake in as much as it is fundamental to the growth of rural economy in India as well as for the immediate contribution it can make towards the solution of the problem of educated unemployment;

(6) Development of road transport. The existing licensing policies should be re-examined with a view to stepping-up road transport development, particularly through private agencies;

(7) Implementation of slum clearance schemes and programmes for the construction of houses for low income groups in urban areas;

(8) Encouragement of private private agencies;

(9) Planned assistance to refugee townships, which suffer from a somewhat chronic unemployment, with a view to developing a sound economic base for their continued existence;

(10) Encouragement of schemes for development of power sponsored by private capital. At present in several growing towns there is shortage of power which impedes the maintenance of employment and development of industry. The State Governments may review the power position in different areas and to the extent that schemes for meeting power shortage have not been included in the Five-Year Plan send up further proposals indicating the extent to which private capital might be available;

WORK AND TRAINING CAMPS

(11) The last suggestion of the Commission, which is somewhat novel, is for the establishment of work and training camps at places where mainly, through action taken by the Government, work opportunities exist, for example, in projects for slum clearance, housing for low income groups, irrigation and power projects, road construction programmes, afforestation and soil conservation and co-operative land re-settlement projects, etc.

These works are intended for youngmen in sound health who have some training and education and are eager to do any work given to them. When properly constituted, such people will form a kind of task force which can be employed at different projects.

It may be possible for the Central Government to give some assistance to suitable schemes for work and training camps which State Governments may propose as a specific measure for relief from the present deterioration in the employment situation.

Naicker At It Again

MADRAS, August 1 (UPI).

A campaign to erase and disfigure Hindi names written on the railway stations and platforms by the use of coal-tar was launched today by the leaders and volunteers of the two wings, known as the Dravidan Federation and Dravidan Progressive Federation led by Periar E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and Mr. C. N. Annadurai, throughout the Tamil districts of the State.

In Virudhunagar Railway station, the Federation volunteers and the volunteers of the local Youth Congress who were opposed to the campaign clashed this morning, necessitating police intervention, resulting in the arrest of fourteen persons. The Federation volunteers could not succeed in erasing the Hindi names as a result of peaceful satyagraha offered by the Congress volunteers.

EXPANSION OF GIRLS DIVISION N.C.C.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1.

At a simple ceremony at the Area Headquarters, Delhi Cantonment, this morning, the third batch of four lady officers who had completed three months' pro-commission training were granted commissions in the Girls Division, National Cadet Corps. Major-General Tara Singh Bal, GOC, fixed the badges of rank of 2/Lieut, in the epaulettes on the shoulders of the ladies.

There has been a consistent demand for expansion of the Girls' Division of the NCC. The Government has been anxious to meet this demand and every possible effort has been made to persuade as many States as possible to raise one or two sub-units of the Girls Division, NCC. As a result of this, it has become possible to raise additional units of the Girls Division in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar,, Rajasthan, Tripura and Ajmer.

LABOUR WELFARE EXAMINATION

Successful Candidates

The following candidates are declared successful at the Short Term Course (Certificate) Examination (in accordance with the revised syllabus) of the Institute for Labour Welfare Workers, Bombay, held in June last:

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit): Shri Manoharlal, Shri B L Krishnaswamy and Shri M S Thomas.

SECOND CLASS (in order of merit): Shri T S Krishna Moorty, Shri P Hinduja, Shri V V Joshi, Shri L K Gatne, Shri A Chatterji, Shri N L Itkyal, Shri S P Rathor, Shri C T Thadani, Shri M V Chitnis, Shri G V Sitaraman, Shri C M Desai, Shri R V Chitale, Shrimati S Sulochanabai, Shri P D Adkar, Shri K F Gazdar and Shri S A Suryavanshi.

PASS CLASS (in order of merit): Shri D P Rath, Shri Surjit Singh, Shri R V Kartha, Shri H Kalla, Shri S R Nair, Shri M N Gulrajani, Shri K Chowdhury, Shri G M Desai, Shri V D Joshi, Shri A N Satyanarayan, Shri C R J Nair, Shri M Keshan, Shri N D Patil and Shri S S N Berve.

The following candidates are declared successful at the Short Term Court (Certificate) Examination (in accordance with old syllabus) of the Institute:

PASS CLASS: Shri H T Kulkarni and Shri F S Patel.

Landlords And Tenants Clash

BASSEIN, August 1 (HS): Reports reaching here from Pelar village in Bassein taluka, tell of a fierce battle between landlords and the tenants at the village. It is learnt that two landlords from the village have been brought to the Bassein Hospital, for treatment of injuries suffered in the scuffle.

Thirty 'Warli' peasants and Shri Kamalakar Samant, a Communist leader have been detained by the police, it is gathered.

Trans-Season Clothes For The Awkward Period

By PHYLLIS BATTELLE

NEW YORK, (INS).

The most uppity Fifth Avenue shops today are coming out with window displays of clothes to bridge the gap between mid-summer—when cottons start to wilt, and mid-autumn — when woollens begin to feel bearable.

"Trans-season dresses," they call them.

For this awkward period, the stores' big three solutions are dresses made of 1) silk crepe, 2) silk shantung and 3) rayon matellasse.

The big colour is black.

The charm and practicality values of the trio of fabrics are fairly obvious. Each of them made up into slim dresses tends to hold its shape and each is wrinkle-resistant.

They look cool and feel cool to the touch, and yet they are considered just as good dressy winter materials under fur coats as they are dressy summer fabrics under knit stoles or cardigans. They are appropriate with straw hats or felt hats, with airy summer sandals or wintry suede pumps.

So, if the wardrobe is in need of a freshener when the heat has taken the starch out of summer clothes and then lingered on — this is what the world's most famous fashion avenue recommends.

British C-in-C For Libya

CAIRO, August 1 (NAFEN):— General Sir Cameron Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Middle East, has left Fayid, his headquarters in the Canal Zone, for Libya where he will inspect British garrisons.

The Handbag Is A Grand Bag This Fall

By PHYLLIS BATTELLE

NEW YORK, (INS): The handbag is a grand bag this fall.

It is made of such fabrics as velvet trimmed with rhinestones suede or velvet trimmed with shiny patent leather, and cashmere trimmed with jet or braid.

It is also created in deep, slim and flattish lines which look very much like the plushest of rectangular jewel boxes. The idea of this new shape, according to designers, is to carry out intensively the long, slim silhouette in clothes.

The designer for Josef Handbags, is one of those who insists that "always more elegance" — even in the daytime — should be the theme for this year's purses.

He shows almost all all-black bags, the newsiest being velvet ones set off with shiny patent in their frames, Handles and Borders. The velvets that aren't trimmed with leather are most frequently made with dull jet beading or passementeric braid.

But the high in chi-chi are suede bags touched off with glittering rhinestones. For late daytime or evening.

Film Star Gets More Publicity than Korean News

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 1 (NAFEN): Marilyn Monroe's studio reports that she now receives a daily fan mail equal to that of all the other stars' put together.

A world press survey shows that she received more picture and editorial space in magazines throughout the world than any other public figure last year.

Even the Korean war took second place to Marilyn in the matter of combined feature stories and pictures devoted to her since the beginning of September, 1952.

And the latest wisecrack about her comes from Joe E. Lewis, New York night club comedian.

"I had a terrible dream last night," he assures listeners. "My girl and Marilyn Monroe fought over me — and my girl won."

North-South Amity

MADRAS, August 1 (NAFEN): Much of its sting will be taken out of the Dravidian Progressive Federation's plant that North Indians are exploiting South Indians — on August 2 when the North Indian residents of Madras will revive their association, the Uttar Bharathiya Sangh, which suspended its activities some years ago.

One of the main objects of the revived association is promotion of friendly relations between North Indians and South Indians.

As a first step towards this ideal, the Sangh will hold classes in Tamil and Telegu for the benefit of its members.

Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Education, will inaugurate the Tamil classes on August 2.

The Sangh, which will have on its rolls Gujeratis, Sindhis, Bhoras and others, with Mr. Ramnath Goenka as President and Lalchand Dadha as one of the four Vice-Presidents will also look after their commercial and religious interests.

NEW PREMIER FOR INDONESIA

JAKARTA, August 1 (UPI-AFP): President Sukarno swore in the Indonesian Cabinet during a three-quarter hour ceremony at the Presidential Palace here today. The new Premier Ali Sastroamdjojo is hurrying back from Washington where he had been holding the post of the Ambassador of his country.

Ceiling Of U.S. Public Debt

DEMOCRATS AGAINST INCREASING IT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI-AFP): The House of Representatives on Friday night approved the Bill authorising a 15,000,000 dollars increase in the ceiling of the public debt. Such an increase was previously requested by President Eisenhower.

The Senate was due to take action on the Bill on Saturday. Meanwhile strong opposition is developing in Democrat ranks. The Democrats want the Bill to be postponed until the next session of Congress.

Soviet Plane Shot Down

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (UPI-AFP): A Soviet plane has been shot down by the Americans over Chinese territory, it was announced here last night.

The Soviet Government has already lodged a protest with the American Embassy here over the incident.

NEW 'VARSITY IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, August 1 (NAFEN): Israel is building a new university at Ramatgan, near Tel Aviv. It is the first to be erected since the country achieved independence in 1948. Most of the professors there will be brought in from the United States. There are now only 4,000 university students throughout Israel.

RAILWAY CENTENARY EXHIBITION TRAIN

Change In Itinerary

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The itinerary of the Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition Train (Broad Gauge) in Bombay State appearing in several newspapers is not correct.

Consequent on the extension of the halt at Nagpur Station, there is a change in the itinerary.

The exact dates on which the Special train will halt at stations in Bombay State, will be announced later.

NEW SILENCE ZONE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The entire area in South Bombay from Carnac Road and Marine Street to Colaba has become a silence zone for 24 hours from today. This measure has been adopted with a view to check road fatalities in the city.

Police propaganda vans fitted with loudspeakers were moving in the area educating people regarding traffic rules since this morning. Twenty-four-hour silence zone was first brought into force in Ballard Estate area in February last and later it was extended to Hornby Road and Mahatma Gandhi Road. Within the last three months very few road accidents were reported from these areas.

VILLAGE WINS PRIZE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A prize of Rs. 150 has been awarded to the village of Vardhane, in Sakri Taluka of West Khandesh District, in recognition of the improvement work carried out by it during the year 1950. The villagers concerned will be consulted on the utilisation of the prize amount.

Obscene Literature Forfeited

The Government of Bombay has forfeited the booklet entitled "Pan Prakash—Bhag Bijo" in Gujarati, published by Shri Thakkar Lavaji Mandan in Bombay, and all other documents containing copies, reprints, translations of or extracts from it, on the ground that it contains grossly indecent matter.

CARGO MOVEMENT AFFECTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inclement weather again seriously affected the movement of cargo in the docks. All loading and unloading work had to be stopped because of continuous rains today.

The Bombay Port Trust hoisted the cautionary storm signal No. 3 to warn shipping along the coast.

Acquitted Of Murder Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohamad Yusuf Vali alias Bhaggan, Shakoor Phikai and Mohamad Ameen Kaloo who were being prosecuted for the murder of a young woman before Mr. S. A. Hatia, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court were set free of the charge, as there was not sufficient evidence to commit them to the sessions to stand their trial for the alleged murder.

According to the prosecution, Ratnabai, a young woman who was described as the kept mistress of the first accused was reported missing from her house at Kamathipura in November 1949. There was no news about her for about two years.

Thereafter, one Hyderali Abbasali, on 22 December 1952 went to the police and told them that Ratnabai was murdered by the three suspects. After murdering the woman, the suspects cut her body in pieces and threw them in a gutter in an old stable at Madanpura.

He further told the police that he got the information about the murder from a person who was a common friend of his and two of the suspects.

Following this information, the police visited the stable, recovered some bones and a bangle, and arrested the suspects. The police had listed 19 witnesses, but the court examined eight of them. All of them could say that either one of the three suspects or someone in whom the suspects had confided told them about the murder.

The Magistrate observed that the evidence was not enough to commit the suspects to sessions.

Woman Terrorist Captured

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 1 (UPI): A woman terrorist, Shrimati Tulluri Tulasamma, who was wanted in three cases of murder, was captured yesterday by the Chimtakani police of village Prodattur in Warangal District, according to information received here. A warrant was pending against her.

BEIRUT SOCIALIST TO VISIT INDIA

BEIRUT, August 1 (NAFEN): Kamal Jumblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, who was recently fined about £11 for making accusations regarding certain foreign interference in the Lebanese elections, stated here today he is leaving next week for India where he hopes to meet a number of prominent Socialist Party leaders to discuss the strengthening of world Socialism.

After his India visit, Jumblatt is expected to tour a number of European countries.

SHIROMANI KHALSA DAL TO MEET

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, August 1: Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke M.P. and S. Darshan Singh Pheruman, prominent nationalist Sikh leaders have summoned an urgent meeting of the Shiromani Khalsa Dal, a newly born non-political Sikh organization on August 2 at Maharaja Ranjit Singh Palace. The meeting will discuss and decide future plans for making the organization popular among the Sikh masses.

BIG HAUL OF NARCOTICS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The City Police, in a routine search of a tenement in the city, unexpectedly came upon an opium den, and seized vast quantities of narcotics from there.

It is stated that the raid was carried out yesterday in a tenement near the J. J. Hospital. After an intensive search, the police found and seized about 25 gallons of illicit liquor, more than 120 gallons of wash, and more than 60 tolas of opium and ganja. Four persons were arrested in the matter.

The first meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board set up by the Government of India will be held in New Delhi on August 7.

TANSA WILL SOON OVERFLOW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The level at Tansa, the principal source of water, is 415.32 T.H.D.—which is 6.9 feet below the overflow mark.

During the past 24 hours Tansa received one inch of rainfall, the total for the season being 58.45 inches. The level of water at the lake rose by two and a quarter inches during the last 24 hours.

At Vihar the level is 253.48 T.H.D. which is more than 11 feet below the overflow mark. The level rose by nearly 6 inches in the last 24 hours, the lake having recorded two and quarter inches of rain. The total rainfall at the lake is 86.56 inches.

Tulsi is already overflowing by six inches, the overflow level being 457.10 T.H.D. it received two and three quarters inches of rainfall in the past 24 hours. The total rainfall at the lake for the season is 87.20 inches.

Powai, though its water is not used for drinking purposes, is also overflowing by one inch.

WATER PERMITS TO CULTIVATORS

POONA, Aug. 1 (UPI): The Government of Bombay has ordered restoration of canal water facilities to all small cultivators of cane, who were penalised by cancellation of their permits of water as a punishment for their taking canal water unauthorisedly.

The Government's decision was conveyed to a meeting of the Bagaitdars held here on Thursday by Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works and Irrigation.

According to this decision cultivators upto three acres of holding would be allowed to take usual quantity of water and those with more than three acres would be permitted 75 per cent of what they were getting under permit.

As for the unauthorised water tanks by the cultivators they would be charged four times the usual rate.

Wheat Price Reduced

Consequent on the reduction in the pool price of overseas wheat charged to the State by the Government of India, the Bombay Government has decided to reduce the sale price of overseas wheat from Rs. 20-6-8 to Rs. 19-9-4 per maund retail throughout the State.

The reduced price will come into effect in the Bombay Rationed Area from the August 2 and in the rest of the State from such convenient date as is fixed by the Collector concerned.

NO COTTON IMPORTS INTO ARGENTINE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Argentine Government is not granting licences for import of cotton textiles into that country it is reliably learnt here today.

There are at present no imports of cotton textiles into Argentine. —UPI.

INDORE BULLION MARKET

INDORE, Aug. 1 (UPI).

The following are the today's closing quotations on the Indore Bullion market:

SILVER: Opening Rs. 151, Closing Rs. 151-7-6, Highest Rs. 151-7-6, Lowest Rs. 151.

CALCUTTA BULLION MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1 (UPI).

The following are the official closing quotations of the Calcutta Bullion market:

SILVER: Opening Rs. 149-12, Highest Rs. 150-8, Lowest Rs. 149-12, Closing Rs. 150-8.

Silver TICI closed Rs. 150-7.

Gold closed Rs. 86-8.

LUCKNOW: The Uttar Pradesh Government intends organising a "Hal" (plough) Yajna soon after the rains are over, the U.P.I. understands.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, August 1.

The local forward cotton market was quiet today under restricted trading. Tenders against August Contract will be issued from Monday and there is more disposition to await development.

At the opening August was quoted at Rs. 706 and steadied at Rs. 707 under scattered buying. February delivery opened at Rs. 669 and quietened at Rs. 668-8.

Later on there was slightly increased selling and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day as under:

I.C.C. August	705	4	0
I.C.C. February	665	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, August 1.

Owing to some difficulties of silver tenders an urgent meeting of the Board of Directors met today. There was no trading.

Silver market opened at Rs. 150-10 and advanced at Rs. 151 on moderate buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 152. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 85-7 and advanced at Rs. 85-10. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 86-10. 24-10.

Later on there was restricted turnover and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	152	4	0
Forward	151	4	0
Ready Gold	86	13	0
Forward	85	11	0
Sovereigns	57	2	0

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, August 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1935 to Rs. 1936-4 and Indian Irons were nominally quoted at Rs. 23-13.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, August 1.

2½ p.c. 1954	98	8
2½ p.c. 1955	98	7
2½ p.c. 1961	90	8
2½ p.c. 1960	93	8
3 p.c. 1976 Com.	82	1
3 p.c. 1958	98	6
3 p.c. 1958	98	3
3 p.c. 1959-61	96	3
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	5
3 p.c. 1964	92	5
3 p.c. 1966-68	90	1
2 p.c. 1970-75	86	6
3½ p.c. 1954-59	100	4
2½ p.c. 1961	98	5
4 p.c. 1960-70	102	1
4½ p.c. 1955-60	103	3
4½ p.c. 1958-68	105	0
STATE LOANS		
4 p.c. Bombay	100	0
4 p.c. Bombay 1964	100	0
4 p.m. Madras 1964	100	0
4 p.c. Bengal 1964	100	2
3 p.c. U.P. 1954	100	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	98	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	97	12
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	95	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	99	1
2¾ p.c. U.P. 1961	91	0
2¾ p.c. Madras 1961	91	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1955-56	100	0
3 p.c. U P. 1961	90	14
3 p.c. C. P. 1958	97	0
3½ p.c. Bom. Muni.	86	12
3½ p.c. Bom. Muni. 1965	91	12
5 p.c. Bom. Muni.	105	0
3 p.c Bom Muni	102	12

Sugar Coming From London

BOMBAY, August 1.

The Government has purchased 20 thousand tons sugar in London. The first steamer will begin to load on about 5th August and the other by about the 10th inst. One steamer will arrive in Bombay and the other one will unload at Madras. Today's quotations were as under:

Ready	89-8 to 95-8
Shravan	88 4 0

Non-Ferrous Metals

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

We give below today's quotations (both Ready and Forward) in respect of the following Non-ferrous Metals.

Copper Ingots Ready Rs. 160, August 150-8, September 142-4.

Zinc Ready Rs. 54-8, August 53-12. September 53-12.

Lead Ready Rs. 65, August 64, September 64.

Tin Ready Rs. 100, August 97-12, September 98.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, August 1.

The produce market was quiet. Groundnuts Khandesh and Madras were placed at Rs. 49 and Nizam Bold were quoted at Rs. 50-8. Karad Bold were quoted at Rs. 48-4. Business in August-September was done at Rs. 47-8 and in December-January at Rs. 34-8. Oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 81. August at Rs. 26-10. Railway Receipts were placed at Rs. 27-4 and September was done at Rs. 25-4. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 31-8, August-Sept. at Rs. 31-2 and Feb.-March at Rs. 27-6. Satna was quoted at Rs. 29-14 and oil was quoted at Rs. 17-12. Castorseeds Gold were quoted at Rs. 30-4, Behar at Rs. 30-8, Small at Rs. 31-4 and Madras at Rs. 31-8. Kardi was quoted at Rs.

Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 151-12 and after declining at Rs. 150 closed at Rs. 150-8. May opened at Rs. 133-4 and after declining at Rs. 131-8 closed at Rs. 132-8.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	50	0	0
Coromandal	49	8	0
Khandesh	49	8	0
Aug.-Sept.	46	0	0
Dec.-Jan.	33	12	0
CASTORSEEDS			
September	150	8	0
May	132	8	0
Madras	31	0	0
Gujerat	30	12	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	30	12	0
Kanpur	29	8	0
LINSEED			
Bold	31	4	0
Small	29	12	0
Satna	30	8	0
Aug.-Sept.	31	0	0
Feb.-March	27	2	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	38	8	0
Three-Zilla	38	0	0
KARDI			
Bold	24	8	0
Kanpur	21	4	0
Aug.-Sept.	24	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	26	10	0
August	26	2	0
September	24	13	0
Linseed Oil	17	8	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	4	0
First Pressure	18	0	0
B. S. S.	18	4	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	3	6
150 D. Ready Japan	4	3	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	4	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	1	6
150 D. Box Aug. Opening			812
" " " Highest			821
" " " Lowest			812
" " " Close			820
150 D. Box Sept. Opening			812
" " " Highest			821
" " " Lowest			812
" " " Close			820
40/2 Staple Sept. Opening			430
" " " Highest			430
" " " Lowest			420
" " " Close			425

Copra Prices

BOMBAY, August 1.

Rajapur	410
Alleppey	380
Three Star	355
Office	360
Ginger	61
Coconut Oil	24-4

Ghee Quotations

BOMBAY, August 1.

B.L.	62	0
M. J.	60	0
N. N.	60	0
B. K.	61	0
Belgaum Sandow	54	0
Belgaum No. 2	50	8
Sankheshwer	50	0
Vishnu	60	0

Gur Prices

BOMBAY, August 1.

Kolhapur No. 1	30
Kolhapur No. 2	27
Kolhapur No. 3	25
Kopargaon No. 1	27
Kopargaon No. 2	25
Kopargaon No. 3	23-8

Mercury & Cloves

BOMBAY, August 1.

Mercury Ready	435
Shravan	422
Cloves	510
Cassia Ready	53
Shravan	52-8

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, August 1.

Shravan	2060 to 2090
Bhadarva	1980 to 2010

BOMBAY HONOURS TILAK'S MEMORY

His Life Is A Sermon On Service And Self-Sacrifice

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TILAK, the outstanding freedom-fighter of this country and a leading political personality of his time received glowing tributes at a public meeting held here today in observance of his death anniversary. Jinnah Hall, the venue of the meeting was packed to capacity.

As observed by Mr. S. K. Patil who presided, Tilak's death anniversary had been observed consistently for the last 33 years, a fact which clearly indicated the immense popularity of this remarkable man.

Long before Mahatma Gandhi came on the political arena, said Mr. Patil, it was Tilak who had helped to convert the Congress into a revolutionary body, by bringing it into contact with the masses.

His in fact was a versatile genius which touched life at several angles. As a politician, educationist, social and religious philosopher and journalist, he had left his mark behind.

As Mahatma Gandhi once said, continued Mr. Patil, "Men like Tilak never die, for their heroic deeds keep their memories green for thousands of years.

MESSAGE OF SERVICE

Shri Tukdoji Maharaj of Madhya Pradesh said that the message of Tilak was a message of service in the cause of the suffering humanity. The only way to preserve his memory, was therefore to serve the people by becoming co-partners in their sorrows and joys.

Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji recalled how Tilak had sacrificed his all in the cause of his country's freedom. Always dauntless, he did not hesitate to court jail, and that too when jail-going was considered to be something terrible.

Tilak, added Seth Pranlal, was also a great protagonist of the Swadeshi movement. He also believed in the revival of the old Indian culture so as to put India on the cultural map of the world.

FLAG SALUTATION AND PROCESSION

In the morning there was a flag salutation ceremony at Chaupatty by Mr. S. K. Patil who garlanded Tilak's statue in the presence of a large gathering of Congressmen and Sewikas. Owing to a heavy downpour there were no speeches. However Mr. Patil exhorted all present to follow in the footsteps of the great Maharashtra leader. The gathering observed a minute's silence in memory of the great freedom-fighter and then silently dispersed.

Earlier, a procession of Congress Volunteers had terminated at Chaupatty after wending its way through several crowded localities of the city. This was followed by another ceremony at Congress House. This was the inauguration of the newly formed Chaupatty Taluka Congress Committee.

Mr. Patil who performed the opening ceremony advised the Congressmen to switch on from politics to social service. He reminded those present that true social service was the foundation of the new united India which they were out to build.

Vanamahotsav In Suburbs

Vanmahotsav in the Bombay Suburban District will be inaugurated by the Collector of Bombay at Pawai (Pawai Bungalow) at 9-30 a.m. today Sunday. During the Vanamahotsava Week, tree-planting ceremonies will be held in Vilaparle on August 3 and 9, in Marol on August 4, in Kherwadi on August 5, in Mohili on August 6, in Vikroli on August 7 and in Bhandup on August 8.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, August 1.

New York cotton market was closed today.

Tata Defd. at 9 p.m. Rs. 1937-8.

In Korea

Repatriating Of Civilians

PAN MUN JOM, August 1 (UPI-AFP): The Joint Military Armistice Commission today ordered staff officers to proceed immediately with the marking of demarcation lines on the north and south boundaries of the buffer zone.

Both sides had agreed on the United Nations proposal to authorise entry into the buffer zone of persons concerned with the reception and handing over of civilians to be repatriated. This move will give clearance to the respective convoys to cross back and forth between delivery points where civilians are being held for release.

United Nations members of the Commission also agreed to examine a Communist proposal that civilians in the buffer zone be allowed to cross the boundaries to obtain food, water and other necessities.

Neutral Staff Officers Meet

PAN MUN JON, Aug. 1 (UPI): The two groups of neutral staff officers met over the conference table here for the first time today when they discussed the meeting of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The Swiss, Swedish, Polish and Czechoslovak officers arranged for an opening of the conference later in the day.

Neutrals are to station teams at ten ports of entry, five in North and five in South Korea, to watch the flow of men and arms in and out of the country.

The two Swiss and two Swedish staff officers drove to Pan Mun Jon for this first meeting in a black Chevrolet Sedan, while the Polish and Czechoslovak officers arrived in Russian jeeps. They were accompanied by a woman in uniform, but it was not known if she was Polish or Czech.

The woman entered the conference hut along with the two officers. Names of the Polish and Czechoslovakian representatives will probably be released after credentials have been exchanged.

The North Korean Liaison Officer, Colonel Ju Yon, led the neutral teams into the hut, outside which the Swiss and Swedish officers had been waiting.

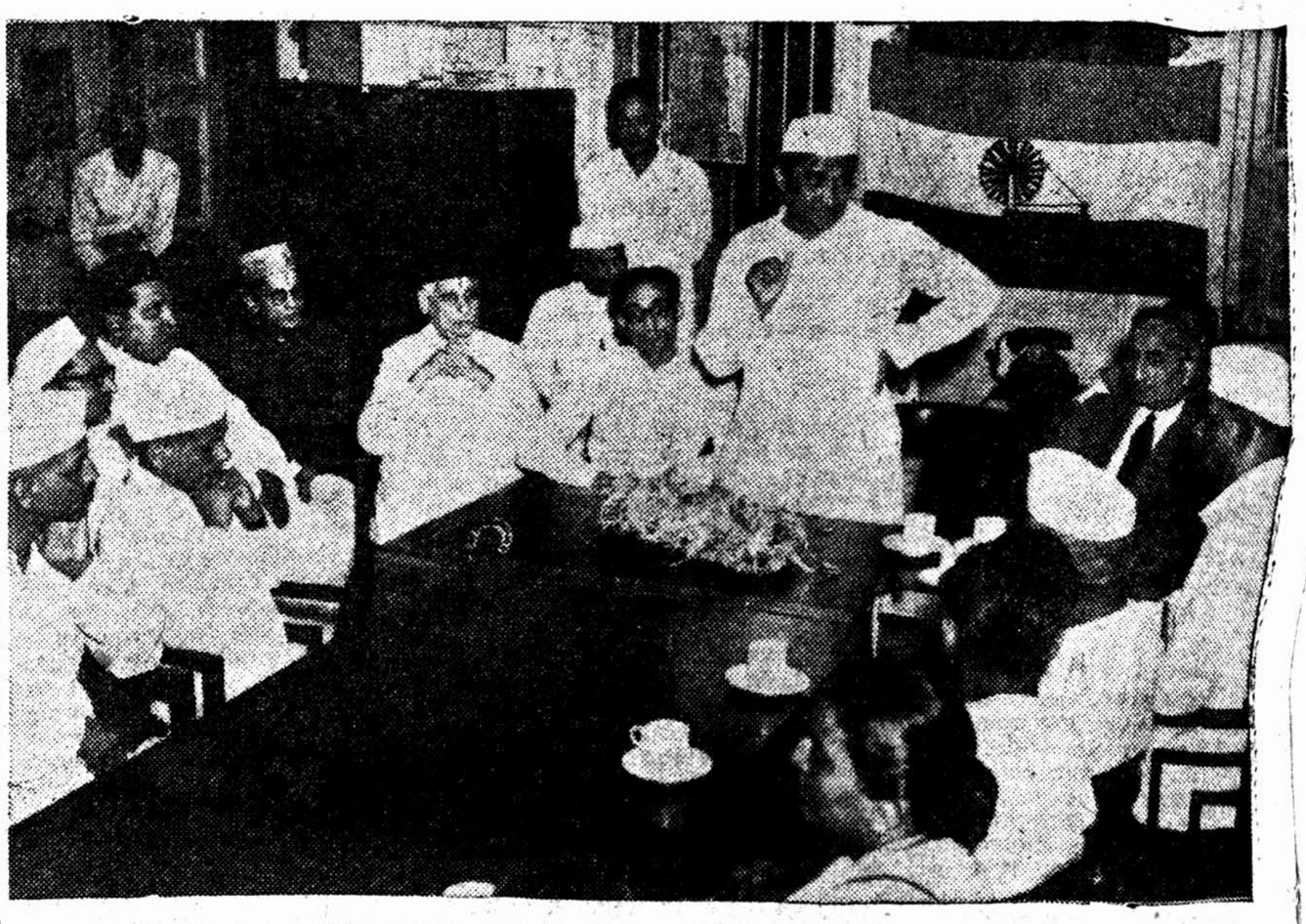
Tussle For Disputed Zone

HELMITEDT, Aug. 1 (UPI-AFP): Units of the West German frontier police, accompanied by armoured reconnaissance cars, were last night moved up to the zone frontier near Hoshohniled, following information that the Soviet authorities intended to annex a disputed zone which is a part of the British zone.

The People's Police of the East Zone on Thursday began removing frontier posts all along the border of the contested territory.

The frontier runs along the border of the States of Brunswick and Prussia everywhere except at the disputed point.

NEW DELHI, August 1 (NAFEN): "India is a wonderful place and I am enjoying every minute of my stay here", said Eitel Lange, one-time staff photographer of Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, in an interview with NAFEN.



Sri S. K. Patil is seen addressing the gathering at the inauguration of the Chowpatty Taluka Congress Committee on Saturday at Congress House.

EGYPT BLOCKS ANGLO-LIBYAN TREATY

CAIRO, August 1 (NAFEN): Squadron leader Hassan Ibrahim, member of the Egyptian Revolutionary Council, made the startling disclosure here that Egypt had made last-minute attempts to block the signature of the Anglo-Libyan Treaty.

Reports say Egypt had offered Libya military aid.

Ibrahim complained that certain authorities "ignored the offer and turned their faces in another direction."

He described the treaty as a stab in the back for Egypt and said Egypt would continue to oppose it with utmost vigour.

Hunt For Crown Jewel Thieves

BERLIN, August 1 (NAFEN): A police hunt all over Europe is in full swing today for the gang of thieves who have stolen the Prussian Crown Jewels valued at about £85,000 from the museum at the Hohenzollern Castle at Hechingen, the one time home of Germany's Emperors. The theft was not discovered until early in the morning.

CENTRE WANTS MORE RICE FROM M.P.

NAGPUR, Aug. 1 (UPI): The Madhya Pradesh Government has released to the Centre fifteen thousand tons of rice out of its stock on hand.

The Government of India had made a special demand over thirty thousand tons, but, it is learnt, the State Government could not release the full quantity demanded.

It is learnt here today that a Food Ministry official of the Government of India is arriving here to persuade the State Government to release more rice.

MORARJI'S ADVICE TO SOCIAL WORKERS

Bombay's Chief Minister, Shri Morarji R. Desai, inaugurated a social workers' training class at Parel, Bombay, this morning.

Addressing the workers, the Chief Minister advised them not to hanker after publicity but to work for the people with sincerity and missionary zeal. They should work in such a way as not to give rise to rivalry or animosity, he said.

Shri Desai said that merely taking training was not enough for social workers, but they should utilise their training for public welfare.

Earlier, the Chief Minister garlanded a photo of Lokmanya Tilak and unveiled an oil portrait of the late Shri B. N. Maheshwari, a social worker of Bombay.

I.R.A. Spies In U. K. Atom Research?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The British Cabinet was told by police of plot by Irish Republican Army to raid military stores in England. The plot is part of a plan to start trouble in Northern Ireland.

Irish women are said to be working as spies with the Irish Republican Army. Some members of the I.R.A. are said to have obtained jobs in Britain's atomic research station. Eire and Ulster police are co-operating with Scotland Yard.

Informal Anglo-Egyptian Talks

CAIRO, August 1 (NAFEN):—Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance, told a press conference on Friday, that "informal contacts between Egypt and Britain have opened" indicating a new stage in relations between the two countries.

After giving the names of the persons attending the informal meeting Major Salem said they discussed details of recent incidents which had occurred.

The next informal meeting will take place early next week.

PAK DINNER PARTY HELPS

LONDON, August 1 (NAFEN): Though Pakistan is not seen in a mediator's role, the appropriateness and usefulness of the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Tayeb Hussein's action this week in playing host to the British and Egyptian sides at a moment when Anglo-Egyptian relations had appeared to have come to a deadlock is clearly much appreciated here.

SOUTH AFRICAN BOOM IS OVER

DURBAN, August 1 (NAFEN): Economists in South Africa are saying that the great post-war boom which made South Africa prosperous is over and that the latest austerity budget is only the first of a series.

In financial circles it is being pointed out that capital from Britain and America is no longer available and that to a large extent it has been "frightened away" by Dr. Malan's policies.

Another view is that the stoppage of immigration has given rise to labour problems.

Memorial For Martyrs

PATNA, August 1 (UPI): Dr. Shrikrishna Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar, inaugurated the Shaheed Smark "Vihi", near the eastern gate of the Bihar Government Secretariat this morning to commemorate the martyrdom of seven students who were killed, while attempting to hoist the tricolour flag over the Secretariat building on August 11, 1942.

EAST GERMANS THREATEN REDS

BERLIN, August 1 (NAFEN): A new crisis which may lead to a fresh and an uglier flare up than the June riots is building up between the Communist authorities and the East German citizens following the Communist police moves in confiscating West Berlin gift food parcels being taken home by the East Germans.

This week-end will prove to be the crucial period for thousands of workmen have announced their intention of marching into West Berlin to get food gifts and marching back again in a procession.

They have warned the Communist chiefs not to attempt any interference adding that any attempt to take away parcels will be resisted.

MINISTER'S PLIGHT

The downfall of Anton Ackermann, the East German Acting Foreign Minister, is reported in West Berlin newspapers. He has already been dismissed from the Politburo.

Personal

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS

GANESHKHIND, August 1.

Brigadier D. Chaudhuri has arrived.

Major-General Thakur Mahadeo Singh, D.S.O., came to tea.

Stop Press

MORE REBELS TO SURRENDER

RANGOON, August 1 (NAFEN): Mon Tun Hlaing, a Mon rebel leader who is now in Bangkok, is reported to have sent word to the Burmese Arym authorities that he is prepared to negotiate for a mass surrender of some 2,000 Mon insurgents who, he claims, to control.

Between You And Me

By Me

IN days of yore, there ruled in India Mahabali, who was hailed as Chakravarti (Emperor). By meritorious acts he attained a reputation and status which even the Devas or gods envied.

He was generous to a fault and he never turned away anybody who came to him for gifts. One day Lord Vishnu, who had assumed the form of Vamana Avatar or dwarf, wanted to humble the pride of Mahabali, who was indulging in the thought that he alone was the greatest giver in the world. Vamana entered the palace of Mahabali. When the latter asked him what was the gift he wanted, with naive simplicity, Vamana demanded three feet of ground measured by his own foot. This demand by the dwarfish Vamana roused the suspicion of the Prime Minister, who warned the king of a plot behind the demand. He argued with the king why this dwarf wanted only three feet of ground measured by his own foot, instead of asking straightaway for a piece of land. Mahabali replied that he had a reputation as a great giver, and hence would not turn down the request of Vamana.

●

So he readily agreed to the demand of Vamana. No sooner had Mahabali agreed than Vamana assumed Viswa Roopa (gigantic form) and measured half the empire with one foot. After measuring the other half for his second feet, Vamana demanded of Mahabali where was the room for his third feet. Humbled, Mahabali bowed down and surrendered his head for the third feet. The story ends that God gave liberation to Mahabali in this way.

*

This story presents an analogy to the present day politics and the ever growing demands of linguism. In the early Twenties when the Congress acceded to the demand of re-distribution of the provinces on linguistic basis, it never bargained for the Frankenstein of Vishala Andhra. The Centre has agreed to the separation of the Telugus from Madras State and to the formation of an Andhra State. Having chosen Kurnool as the temporary capital, the Andhras are making a bid for the acquisition of Hyderabad as their permanent capital. This manoeuvre runs parallel to the second feet demand of Vamana in the Mahabali story.

*

When the Andhra State Bill, separating Andhra Desa from the residuary State of Madras, was moved in the Madras Assembly, an amendment was passed that the Government of India should take steps to have the boundaries of the Andhra State, contiguous to Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, adjusted either by means of negotiations between the States concerned or by a boundary commission. This amendment was carried with 122 votes for and 121 against. This move transcends the terms stipulated by the Centre and brings in the issue of Vishala Andhra by the backdoor. Has this not a ring of the third feet episode of Vamana Avatar?

*

Having gained one foot, the Andhras are out to measure half of India as Andhra Desa. The Vishala Andhra sponsors are organising a Convention at Vizianagaram to meet late in August, where another conference of representatives of Andhras in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa will be held simultaneously. The Vishala Andhra movement is out to annex the Kolar District of Mysore, Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh and portions of Orissa. The glories of the old Vizianagram Empire are on their brains.

*

This linguistic case, seemingly logical in principle, is complicated by areas of mixed population who will fiercely fight for their rights. The Vijayanagar Empire was half-Telugu and half-Canarese in composition and character, and the Vishala Andhra movement is bound to come to clash with Mysore, which will not surrender its gold fields. In the absence of mutual consent, the Andhras urge the appointment of a boundary commission to demarcate disputed areas. But where is the guarantee that the Andhras will accept the verdict of the boundary commission with good grace, when they have thrown the Misra Award to the winds? If linguism asserts that it is the final judge of what it wants and flouts any award running contrary to its desires, any boundary commission will not help to arrive at a lasting solution. It looks as if India is in for a spell of Sudetan and Corridor tactics of Hitler.

*

ADMONITION of editors for "gross contempt of the House" has become the favourite pastime of legislators. In India's freedom struggle the Fourth Estate played a valiant part facing the wrath of the bureaucracy and undergoing confiscation, conviction and imprisonment. But as nemesis would have it, politicians got to the top in Free India, relegating the press to the backyard. Even a humble request to incorporate the freedom of the press as an article in the Indian Constitution was turned down. Recently pressmen in Calcutta were lathi-charged for doing their duty. This is the Freedom of the Press in Free India! Wags, whom the press made great, are now preaching sermons and homilies to the press from their pride of place and power. Anyhow the maxim remains that the country cannot be more free than the freedom which its press enjoys.

*

Recently the Mysore Legislative Council arraigned and admonished three editors, including Mr. Pothan Joseph, a doyen in the field. The procession of editors resembled a coronation procession and the admonition ceremony came off with all pomp and pageantry. Mr. Pothan Joseph presented an able case for press and concluded: "In point of law and the exercise of my profession, I have not exceeded the rights of press publicity by 'bona fide' publication of a matter of public importance." He was, however, summoned by the Chairman and duly admonished.

*

Many strange dramas are enacted in the name of the privilege of the legislatures. Recently in Madras Assembly, the P.S.P. leader, Mr. T. Viswanathan, took objection to certain remarks made by the Chief Minister of Mysore in the Mysore Legislative Council. He alleged that the Mysore Minister's remarks were a reflection on the proceedings of the Madras Assembly, thus constituting "a breach of privilege and contempt of the House," and called for the appointment of a committee of privileges to go into the matter and take appropriate action. Rajaji replied that the Mysore Chief Minister had as much freedom and privilege in the Mysore Council as Mr. Viswanathan enjoyed in the Madras Assembly, and hence the House could not call him to question. Legislators who trot too much "the privileges of the House" to arraign and admonish editors, will have to take careful note of the untoward possibilities of carrying it too far. It would have been a sight for the gods to see the Mysore Chief Minister being arraigned and admonished by the President of the Madras Assembly.

*

"I AM dying beyond my means," declared Oscar Wilde in one of his moments of penury, and this remark became a classic joke for all times. Since the advent of freedom in India, fasting has been perfected as a political weapon of offence and defence and many disgruntled persons and maniacs are attempting "to die beyond their means." Be it a local trouble or an imaginary grievance or the formation of a linguistic province, fasting is restorted to for forcing the hands of the authorities. Referring to this easy and cheap way to popularity, Rajaji recently remarked, "Of course, Mahatma Gandhi showed the way of Satyagraha and fasting. In his case Gandhi became a 'Mahatma' first and then resorted to fasting. But now it is the other way about and people want to become Mahatmas after fasting."

This habit has become so catchy that some people have become professional fasters for any cause, good bad or indifferent.

*

Mr. Thatte, who has become notorious by his antics, proposed to go to England and fast before Pandit Nehru's house as a protest against the Prime Minister's visit to the Queen's Coronation. Of course, the authorities did not oblige him with a plane and passage for his august mission, and so he pompously announced its abandonment. Allama Mashrique, the Khaksar leader has still his old scores against Pandit Nehru. During the Indian Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan, he wanted an interview with him, and not getting the same, he commenced a fast in Lahore. Pandit Nehru visited Karachi as the guest of Pakistan Prime Minister and all engagements and appointments were fixed by the latter. Allama Mashrique should have fixed the matter up with Mr. Mahomed Ali, instead of giving vent to his spleen against Pandit Nehru in this novel way. But the Allama is looked upon as a crank in Pakistan political circles, though he refuses to be a back number and is out to capture the front page in newspapers.

*

More serious is the three-week "self-purification" fast undertaken by Dr. C. L. Katial, whose term of office as Director General of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation came to an end recently. Dr. Katial was a friend of the Mahatma and had a flourishing practice in London. He came to India and accepted the job to do his bit for his mother country, of course on a remuneration. The doctor has undertaken the fast to draw attention to "the new despotism of a few bureaucrats" in the Government of India.

*

In his letter to Pandit Nehru acquainting him of his decision to undertake the fast, Dr. Katial has alleged "that top ranking officials of the Labour Ministry obstructed the working of the autonomous corporation and treated it as if it were a subordinate branch of the Government Secretariat. As usual, the Labour Ministry has issued a press note totally repudiating Dr. Katial's allegations. This is a matter for inquiry by the higher authorities, as the future of the Corporation is involved, more than the personal aspect of the case. We are well aware of the ways of the bureaucracy; they can pull the wires from behind and can still walk away with it.

*

If Dr. Katial's intention is to draw public attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the department, his mere quitting it has served the purpose. Also the Prime Minister can be expected to make necessary inquiries on the basis of his letter. One does not understand the provocation for direct action, over and above his constitutional protest to the Prime Minister. It is likely that his "self-purification" fast might be misunderstood, as though he were the sinner.

WORKERS' INTEREST COMES FIRST

. The Commissioner of Workers Compensation hears cases of workmen's claims

Compensation For Death Or Disablement

THE Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 constitutes one of the landmarks of labour welfare and an important measure of State action to safeguard the interests of labour. This legislative measure provides for compulsory grant of compensation to workmen or their dependants when the former sustain injuries while at work that culminate in death or disablement or contract certain occupational diseases like lead poisoning.

The Act came into operation for the first time in this country in July 1924 and it covered in the beginning workers engaged in hazardous occupations. But during the subsequent years, the benefits of compensation were extended to various industries and occupations which now number over 27. The Act was also amended from time to time in the interests of employees and adequate machinery for its enforcement has been set up by the State Government.

In Bombay City, the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation administers this Act as well as the Payment of Wages Act and the Minimum Wages Act and holds quasi-judicial proceedings. His jurisdiction covers Bombay City and suburbs, Ahmedabad District, all cases of accidents taking place throughout the State on the railway lines of the Central and Western Railways and cases of employees of the Tatas' hydro-electric works. In Poona, the Judge of the Small Causes Court carries out the functions while, in the various other districts, the Civil Judges function as Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation.

Under the provisions of the Act, percentages of loss of earning capacity have been laid down. Thus, the loss of right arm above or at the elbow is deemed as 70 per cent disablement while loss of both the eyes 100 per cent disablement. The list of occupational diseases include anthrax, compressed air illness, poisoning by lead, tetra-ethyl, poisoning by nitrous fumes, phosporous poisoning, mercury poisoning, etc., pathological manifestion caused by radium or radio-active substances and x-ray etc. All workmen drawing wages, which include allowances, of Rs. 400 per month or below can claim the compensation as prescribed in the Act. The maximum amount works out at Rs. 4,500 in case of death and Rs. 6,300 for permanent disablement. It is interesting to note that the latter category provides for a higher amount because the injured person and his or her dependents have to be maintained.

Every employer is required to notify to the Commission any incident of a workman's death within seven days of the tragedy. The Commissioner then issues a notice to the employer inquiring whether he is prepared to accept the liability arising out of the fatal accident. The employer might admit the liability or contest it. In case of fatal accidents, the compensation payable has to be deposited with the Commissioner. This applies also to cases of women and minors. Any payment made by the employer direct is not accepted by the Commissioner. In cases of injuries, the employer can pay the compensation direct to the workman but must register the memorandum of agreement with the Commissioner before the employer is absolved from his liability under the Act.

All claims of compensation have to be preferred by the injured workmen within a period of one year. But the Commissioner has wide powers of discretion and provided the injured workman or his or her dependants show sufficient cause, delay is executed. Although a large percentage of workmen are generally ignorant of their privilege and rights, a great awakening has been perceptible in this respect in recent years thanks mainly to the growth of organized trade unions, and the principal trade union organizations sponsor the claims of workmen.

The statistics recorded since the year 1925 of the cases handled by the machinery set up for administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act show that in 1925 there were 330 cases involving a total compensation excluding that paid for non-contsted cases of temporary disablement of Rs. 1,44,000. In 1952, the number of cases went up to 2,398 with a total compensation of Rs. 15,27,000.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

New Deal To Assam Hill Tribes

FAITH IN NEHRU MUST BE SUSTAINED

Root Of Unemployment Lies Much Deeper

THE prelude to peace in Korea and the Prime Minister's visit to Karachi were the highlights of the week. Both of them added to the Prime Minister's greatness.

There is truce in Korea, notwithstanding the American warmongers and their stooge, Syngman Rhee. His election itself was a high watermark in democracy. Only Americans can be proud of him and his methods.

Nearer at home, the Assam Congress has been agitating for the rapid merger of North-East Frontier tract with Assam. Under the Cabinet Plan, Assam would have been Islamised in ten years' time. The partition has saved the Hindus in that State. And yet Assamese would prefer Muslims from across the border to the Bengalis from India. They have shown little or no interest in tribal people living along side with them. This will be evident from the following extract from an official blue book:

"Neither of the two great religions of India being followed in the hills, and the cultural and social systems of the hills being widely different, the only link is a commercial one. This trade with the plains, dating as it does from many years back, has forged definite links, but these links are between individuals and not between communities. For example a Naga frequenting a particular bazar will be given shelter in an Assamese homestead where his father and grandfather were given it before him, but the shelter will be in an outhouse, for to the Assamese Hindu, the Naga is unclean. It is to be noticed that it is always the hillman who visits the plains and never the plainsman who visits the hills, where conditions would be utterly uncongenial to him. To the inhabitant of the great part of the tribal area the existence of the great stretches of flat land, dotted with towns and villages, is merely a traveller's tale."

HILLMEN'S FEARS

The Bardoloi Committee of the Constituent Assembly made the following significant observation:

"The fear of exploitation by the people of the plains on account of their superior organisation and experience of business, the hill people fear that if suitable provisions are not made to prevent the people of the plains from acquiring land in the hill areas, large numbers of them will settle down and not only occupy land belonging to hill people, but will also exploit them in non-agricultural professions. Thus hill people attach special value to the present system of "Inner Line." There seems to be no doubt whatsoever, therefore, that the hill people should have the largest possible measure of protection for their land and provisions for the control of immigration into their areas for agricultural or non-agricultural purposes.

It seems also clear that the hill people will not have sufficient confidence if the control on such matters was kept in the hands of the Provincial Government, which may only be too amenable to the pressure of its supporters."

These views were expressed not by the alien rulers but by Congressmen belonging to Assam itself. It should be evident that the Congressmen in Assam do not relish the measures proposed to be taken by the Centre for the protection of hill people. They would like to exploit the hill people unchecked and unbridled.

NEHRU'S JOB

The issue is whether the Centre can surrender its constitutional responsibility to the clamour of people, whose motives are not above board?

A statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament is of particular importance. He said, "the conditions in these tribal areas are so different and require such special care and treatment that the Government consider it necessary that the administration of these areas should be kept apart and should be under the direct control of the Central Government. The first consideration before the Government is the Welfare and advancement of the people of these areas."

The Prime Minister cannot and should not abdicate his responsibility to the people of the hills, who have childlike faith in him.

The following news item was featured in a local daily during the week:—

"In June 1,059 adults were enrolled in literacy and 743 in post-literacy classes in 11 villages; 798 and 532 persons respectively were examined for literacy and post-literacy classes out of which 362 and 419 respectively were declared to have passed.

In the urban area over 1,300 adults, both men and women, were made literate during a mass literacy campaign which ended in the second week of July.

There are 70 whole-time teachers working in the villages on behalf of the Social Education Department of the State for adult education

Apart from making the village people able to read and write, these teachers are also enthusing them to do some constructive work. They are helping the villagers to construct bath-rooms, latrines, and manure-pits and also clean the village roads.

Women teachers teach the village women knitting, sewing and embroidery work.

Another activity of the Social Education Department is to hold educational melas and arange film shows so as to teach the people an audio-visual method. Three officers of the department recently underwent training in this specialized method in Mysore.

Educational melas were held in 13 vilages, and cinema shows on the educational and cultural aspects of the country as well as on hygiene, agriculture and sanitation were given in 31 villages during the two months of May and June.

A cinema show was also held in the District Jail for the benefit of the prisoners. Agricultural and health demonstration were held in 18 villages during the month of June."

WHAT IS THE TRUTH

It is difficult to glean out correct facts. A top-ranking Congressman of Delhi, who personally visited these villages made a report that the sum of Rs. ten lakhs spent on social education was going under the drain. The kerosene lamps given for adult education, he found, had been hired out and kerosene was sold in the villages. So far education was concerned, it stood standstill. The "enthusiastic" teachers faked reports of literacy and submitted them to the authorities. Same tale was told of social education. In search for a "copy", the newspaper correspondents are often fed on records, accuracy of which could be doubtful.

According to reports, the Union Education Ministry is annoyed because the States have not yet drawn their full quota of money allotted to them. Rs. two crores are provided for the basic and social education in the Five-Year Plan, 50 per cent of which will be met by the Centre.

The Ministry's complaint is that although it was willing to disburse Rs. one crore last year the States could utilize only Rs. 66 lakhs. For 1953-54 Centre's provision stands at Rs. 2 crore and yet only a few states have so far submitted their schemes for grants. Senior Education Officers from the States, have, therefore, been summoned to show cause for their apathy. Good, is it not.

Speaking at a press conference during the week the Prime Minister alluded to the pitiable conditions of refugees in Karachi. One view here is that the Government should arrange a visit of the so-called leaders of refugees to Pakistan to make them realize what their country had done for them. As it is, they have not a word of appreciation for their Government. The more they are pampered, the greater is their grouse.

THE JOBLESS

The Prime Minister was equally candid about the problem of unemployment. Prime Minister said that as many as 900,000 persons joined the ranks of unemployed every year. It was evident that no Government had the resources to find employment for such a large number every year. It is regretted that the Education Ministry has not applied its mind to this aspect of the problem. There has been talk of overhauling the system of education for years. It has remained a talk. So long University education remains what it is, the problem of unemployment would not only remain but would be accentuated.

The Prime Minister also made it clear that digging of holes and filling them up was not employment. He was referring to employees in Ordance factories and ship-building yards, who were recruited during the war and had had no work for months. The same thing will apply to employees in the various control organisations. Now that cloth control and sugar control have been abolished, employees in the control administration will have to be discharged. **The basic fact is that an employee has no vested right in his employment. He will have to be discharged the moment the job in which he was engaged is abolished. It may appear cruel for a man who is sacked.**

Even the theory of Welfare State does not recognise employment for the sake of employment. It recognises only productive employment.

As I have reported earlier, the issue of unemployment is overplayed. With bumper crops and increased production there should not be much unemployment in the countryside. There is some unemployment amongst industrial labour and government is taking some steps to open fresh avenues of employment for them. There is, however, a great deal of unemployment amongst white collar labour, but as the Prime Minister pointed out, this unemployment would persist, so long the system of education is not overhauled and the mental outlook of the middle classes is not changed. So long every Hindu regards a son the passport to heaven and the son prefers a clerical job to manual labour, there will be unemployment amongst the middle clases.

DISEASE IS DEEPER

It is interesting to note that the hare of unemployment was started by the President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce. The policy adopted by the Government to appease the commercial interests has accentuated unemployment.

Let me cite the case of newspaper industry. Indian newspaper earned considerable amount of money from advertisements of imported motorcars, biscuits, whisky and cigarettes. They, however, editorially or otherwise supported the Indian industries and fought for their protection. In the bargain they have lost all foreign advertisements. Indian undertakings having secured the position of monopoly do not care to advertise. They, therefore, do not get any Indian advertisements. Under the economic conditions, thus created some employees in newspaper industry are retrenched.

Similarly, unemployment is enlarged by the import policy of the Government.

The desease, it will be thus seen, is much deeper than it looks.

3-D VIEW OF THINGS

KOREA has made history. But its recent history begins in 1905 when it became a protectorate of Japan. This was the result of the Russo-Japanese war, and five years later, Japan annexed Korea as part of her empire. The situation remained unchanged until 1945 when the collapse of Japan ended in the occupation of the nation by Soviet Russia and American units.

The peninsula was divided into two parts for purposes of military convenience along the 38th parallel. The Russians took over the northern area and the Americans the southern zone and it was agreed that Korea should be placed under a four-power trusteeship for a period of five years, the final object being to give the country full and unified independence.

Partition

For this, the General Assembly of the U.N. created a temporary Commission on Korea in 1947 to help in the establishment of a Korean national Government through general elections. Soviet Russia boycotted the Commission, but refused permission for the Commission to enter the northern zone. As a result of this, the Interim Committee of the General Assembly authorised the Commission to observe the elections in South Korea only and these took place on May 10, 1948. In September of the same year elections were held independent of the United Nations Temporary Commission in the north and the government so elected proclaimed itself the government of all Korea.

Thus Korea which had been a single unifed State for over 4,000 years became divided into North and South, with separate governments each claiming the whole of the country and matters continued in this state for some time.

On June 25, 1950, Armed Forces of the North invaded the Republic of Korea (headed by President Syngman Rhee) United Nations troops from 16 nations immediately went to the rescue of the South. The participating nations who sent troops to South Korea: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombo, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the U.K. and the United States.

The Parallel

NORTH KOREA occupies the Northern part of the Korean peninsula divided from South Korea by the artificial line of the 38th parallel. It is bounded in the north-west and north by Chinese Manchuria; in the north-east by Manchuria the USSR and the Sea of Japan; in the east by the Sea of Japan in the South by South Korea and in the south west by the Yellow Sea and Korean Bay.

The total area of North Korea is 48,181 square miles and it isestimated to have a population of 9,050,000.

A twenty-man cabinet runs the nation headed by Kim Ir Sen.

South Korea's total area is 36,700 square miles. In 1949 there were 20,300,000. The President and a 13-man cabinet headed by Chang Taik Sang is governing the nation.

President Syngman Rhee of South Korea is one of the few statemen of the nation who have governed a country for over 15 years without a break.

Rhee was born on March 23, 1875 in a remote far away village in South Korea. He was educated in George Washington University and the Harward and Princeton Universities in America.

A scholar by right Rhee was held in esteem by his followers and the people in general. He married in 1934 Francesca Donner, another scholar who stood by Rhee in his crisis periods.

Rhee was elected President of all Korea in 1919. He was Chairman of the Korean Commission, in Washington from 1919 to 1945. After World War II, Rhee was appointed Chairman of the Korean representative Democratic Council.

Rhee who had stood for a unified Korea created a stir throughout the world by his refusal to be a party to the truce talks now concluded in Pan Mun Jom.

The spirit of Independence and Japan Inside Out are some of Rhee's outstanding publications.

Malan Warns

The two Houses of Parliament in South Africa on July 16 passed the second reading of the South Africa Act amendment Bills with a majority of 21 which was SHORT of the two-thirds majority needed, at the third reading to make the Bill law.

Summing up this part of the Debate, South African Premier Daniel Malan made no concessions to Parliament and warned the members that if the two-thirds majority was not obtained he would take other steps to fulfil its mandates.

Malan now faces a crisis with the Parliament. Malan's Group Areas Act suffered a stunning defeat in the previous Parliament. A judgment of the Supreme Court held the Group Areas Act invalid on the grounds that separate electoral rolls for coloured people could not be created without the two-thirds majority of the Parliament. Since Parliament did not approve the measure with the required two thirds majority, Malan decided to take recourse to a new High Court of Parliament which he felt would be above the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in a Test Case held the High Court of Parliament measure also invalid. Malan decided to strike swiftly. He called for general elections.

In this, Malan came back to power but his position was none the better.

Dr. Daniel M. Francois Malan was born on May 22, 1874. He was educated at Riebeck West High School, Stellenbeach University and the University of Utrecht.

He married Maria Ann Louw after his return to South Africa from Holland. He became Paster at the Dutch Reformed Church at Heidelberg, Transvaal. In 1915, he became the first chief editor of 'Die Burger' official organ of the National Party. He was elected to Parliament on the Nationalist ticket from Calvinia constituency in South Africa, from 1918 to 1938. He was Minister of Interior, Health and Education from 1924 to 1933.

From 1933 to 1948 Malan headed the opposition group in the Parliament. He has been Prime Minister ever since Smuts passed away in 1949. —INTERNATIONIST.

When Socialists Necked Out Reds

MEHERALLY'S HAND IN PARTY PURGE

Prof. Wolf in this article based on his talks with Yusuf Meherally explains the stand which Congress Socialists took vis a vis Gandhism and Communism.

By PROF. BERTRAM D. WOLF

DURING the early 30's after Hitler came to power, Stalin made several vain attempts to come to an understanding with Hitler. When these failed and the Anti-Comintern Axis developed, Stalin became alarmed and made one of his sudden turns to seek support in the League of Nations (till then called by him "The League of Bandits"). At the same time, he made an alliance with France in the Stalin-Laval Pact, and the great drive for a popular front with Socialist and Democratic Parties.

Up till then, the Socialists had been called "Social Fascists" and democracy and Socialism were "the main enemies." Now the Communist Parties offered the "hand of brotherhood" to all progressive liberal, democratic and Socialist parties. Many of these were deceived, infiltrated and later disrupted by this manoeuvre, which lasted until Stalin betrayed his democratic allies by signing his pact with Hitler.

The Congress Party of India was also taken in by the fair words of friendship and not only accepted the Communists into its rank but helped the Communist Party to enter into the Indian National Congress. The Indian Communists were under secret instructions to penetrate and try to capture the Congress Socialist Party and above all to discredit and destroy Mahatma Gandhi. The Indian Socialists, Meherally among them, were as candid and unsuspecting as the Socialists of other lands. Yet they proved to possess an antitoxin which saved them from destruction.

Red Conspiracy

The only person, according to Meherally, who sounded a note of warning that the Communists were not morally fit to enter the Socialist Party or the Indian National Congress was Minoo Masani. "Minoo was in jail with the rest of us at that moment," Yusuf told me. "We spent long hours and days and nights trying to convince him but we did not succeed. He insisted upon resigning from the Congress Socialist Party if it accepted the Communists into its ranks. When we failed to convince him, we decided to help him with his letter of resignation so that he would make it a really worthy document. All of us had a hand in helping him with an explanation of his reason for breaking with us."

Again I realised that Indian Socialism had some strange quality missing from political life in other countries for I had never heard of a factional controversy in which members of one faction tried to help the spokesmen of another faction to put their position as clearly and worthily as possible. I was mystified as I listened and pondered what this strange ingredient in the Indian spirit could be.

"Minoo was right of course, although we did not know it then," Yusuf continued. "Sometime later when I got out of prison I discovered that the Communist Party was guilty of double dealing and had constituted itself as a hostile conspiracy within our movement. They kept up a faction of their own, slandered our movement and its leaders, secretly worked for the defeat of some of our candidates in the elections, made undercover alliance with opponents of Socialism against us. Finally some one brought me copies of a secret Communist circular which they had sent out to their members, giving instructions to support reactionaries against Congress Socialist candidates in certain districts. I called a number of the top leaders of the Communist Party faction within our ranks to come to visit me and I accused them of moral duplicity. Their answer was a barefaced denial. Thereupon I took out a copy of their circular and said: "How do you explain this?"

I was alone with their leaders; they snatched the circular out of my hand by force. "Are you such fools" I asked, "that you think that you can undo a moral crime by destroying a document? Do you think I am such a fool as to trust you after this has come into my possession? Naturally I have other copies in a safe place. You have proved unworthy of membership in a socialist movement. You have proved unworthy of membership in the Congress Party and you have proved unworthy of the moral principles of Gandhiji. What you aim at is power for your Moscow masters. What we aim at is the freedom, the well-being and the regeneration of our people. You and we cannot travel together for our roads diverge. I give you one week to withdraw all your members from our Party or we will expel every one of them.

"We will not give up the Congress Socialist Party," they answered. "It is our Party, now. We belong to it and we will have control of it in a showdown."

"I give you one week to withdraw," I responded, "or we will expel every last one of you. It will be more honourable if you resign, for your continued membership in a party you do not agree with dishonours you and us. But if necessary we will expel you."

Once more I realised that it was some strange principle at work in the Indian Socialist Party which saved them from the deadly vacillation of other Socialists and Liberals in other lands.

"Our National Committee," Yusuf continued, "sent circulars to all our branches and local and provincial committees throughout India, exposing the whole affair and directing the immediate expulsion of all known Communists and all those who had sympathised with them, fellow-travelled with them, or joined in any way in their conspiracy.

"Do not be afraid to commit an injustice," we wrote, "if anyone is wrongly expelled, he will find it easy to prove his good faith and can be reinstated, but if any morally corrupting element remains, it will corrupt our party."

Within the time-limit set by us, our Party was purified.

"How many sections, branches, local and provincial committees did you lose as a result?" I asked, remembering how many parties were wrecked by such splits.

"We had no serious losses", he replied, "because the moral principle on which we acted was clear to our membership."

The Answer

Suddenly I knew the answer. It was the influence of Gandhi within the Congress Socialist Party which had immunized it against the moral corruption of the Communists.

However much the Congress Socialists differed with Gandhi and he with them, they felt a kinship of moral purpose and, therefore, they were close together in the questions which mattered most. No other party anywhere in the world suffered such insignificant losses as the result of this unhappy experiment of working together with the Communists.

During World War I, I began to befriend various Indian independence fighters that I met in New York, San Francisco, and later in Mexico. In keeping with our American tradition (we ourselves a rebellious British colony that won freedom through revolution), I supported all Indian efforts to secure independence through revolutionary action. Nor was I alienated by the fact that some Indians sought support from our World War I enemy, Germany, for had not we ourselves received help from England's enemy, France, in our struggle for freedom?

The Real Gandhi

Suddenly, I became aware of the existence of Mahatma Gandhi, as the movement he headed, or rather inspired, began to dwarf and absorb all other independence efforts. But then, as suddenly, in the early twenties, as Gandhi's movement seemed to be gaining irresistably in numbers and power, I learned that he had called off the non-co-operation and resistance movement because he feared that it was getting out of hand. Living as we did more than half way around the world, we got no real explanation of this suspension. I formed the opinion that Gandhi had become a British puppet or a traitor to India's cause and I so wrote in our press.

But as the years passed and I watched the ebb and flow and long-range growth of the movement for Indian independence and regeneration under Gandhi's leadership I came to realise that I had been wrong about him. He knew his people with a profound knowledge of their spirit, their weaknesses and their possibilities.

His conception of resistance to evil included the evil latent in his own people. He not only wanted to help them to be free but to help them to be worthy to be free. I became absorbed in his masterful sense of timing, and of the strategy and tactics of the double struggle for freedom and regeneration in which he was engaged. Gestures which had at first seemed silly to me—the hand-spinning and the march to the sea to scoop up a ladle of sea water and evaporate out the salt—I soon realised were profoundly symbolic and brilliantly conceived to mobilize his people, stir their spirits, and dramatize the struggle for freedom. I now saw that he was creating a ritual for his struggle and was striving to convert his people's belief in him into a belief in themselves.

Thus he sought to prepare them for independence, unify them, chide and restrain them when they were attracted to means unworthy of the ends they sought. How badly they needed this type of leadership was demonstrated by the terrible erruption of communal struggle at the moment that freedom was attained I made acknowledgement in my writings that I had been wrong about Gandhi and that he was one of the few truly great men of our time.

When he was assassinated, I wired, to Yusuf Meherally: "My heart joins yours in grieving for the loss of the greatest man of our time." I am convinced that Gandhi was the greatest man of the first half of our century and that the historian of the future will recognise him as such.

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Judiciary Has A New Look In China

THERE ARE NO LAWYERS IN NEW CHINA. ALL OLD LAWS HAVE BEEN SCRAPPED AND NEW LAWS TO SUIT THE CHANGED CONDITIONS, SUBSTITUTED. JUSTICE IS INEXPENSIVE AND PROMPT. THE JUDGES RECEIVE SMALL SALARIES AND RIDE TO THEIR OFFICES IN PUBLIC BUSES. THESE AND OTHER INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NEW CHINA'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM ARE GIVEN IN THIS ARTICLE BY PANDIT SUNDARLAL, WHO LED AN INDIAN GOODWILL MISSION ON A SIX-WEEK TOUR OF CHINA.

By PANDIT SUNDERLAL

AMONG the great changes that have taken place in New China since the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949, one of the most important is the change in her judicial system.

China's former judicial system was based on the Western or rather the American model. The new system is more suited to the needs and in keeping with the genius of the country. Below I give some of its salient features. There are three grades of law courts in new China, called the people's courts. The lowest are County People's Courts, comparable to the District Courts in India. Above them are Provincial People's Courts, comparable to our High Courts. At the top there is the Supreme People's Court in Peking with its branches or benches in the provinces.

There are no separate civil and criminal courts. Each court, from the County People's Court to the Supreme Court, has two departments, one for civil and the other for criminal cases, with separate judges for each department. The county courts are empowered to hear all civil cases within their jurisdiction, whatever the value of the case.

Before the Revolution of 1949, there were six principal written books of law in China, namely, (1) Civil Procedure Code, (2) Criminal Procedure Code, (3) Constitutional Law, (4) Commercial Law, (5) Criminal (Penal) Code and (6) Civil Law. In addition, all previous decisions of the Supreme Court was treated as case law.

Old Laws Scrapped

The new People's Government has scrapped all the six texts and also all the previous case law. In place of the old texts, China now has "The Common Programme" or the Constitution of New China as the basic law of the land. Then there are laws concerning marriage, agrarian reform, trade unions and economic laws, with slight modifications to meet the local needs. Some orders and resolutions of the Central People's Government, specially those regulating private business and enterprise and those for the regulation of prices are also treated as law. There is no written case law at present, but the decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all courts.

In addition, the courts also take into consideration the unwritten law, that is, the customs prevailing in different areas. A great deal is left to equity and common sense.

No Lawyers, But Defenders

China had a large number of professional lawyers before October 1949. In Shanghai alone there were 1,200 lawyers. The new Government abolished the western system advocacy and provided other jobs to former members of the profession. Some of them have been trained as judges and some have been appointed "Defenders of People's Rights". These "Defenders" receive salaries from the government ranging from 200 parity units to 300 parity units (one parity unit is equal to Rs. 1-2-6) per month. They are whole-time Government employees.

Shanghai High Court has give such 'Defenders' attached to it. Generally there is one for each court. In a difficult or complicated case the court seeks the help of one of these Defenders. The Defender studies the case, examines the parties if necessary and advises the court. But he can in no case accept any payment from the public or from any of the parties to the case. Besides the "Defenders", any person can appear before a court and offer his or her help in explaining the case to the court.

No Court Fee for The Poor

Before 1949 justice was very costly in China. Today it is within the reach of the poorest. Court-fee is charged in civil cases only. But no court-fee is charged in cases of the value of 800 parity units (Rs. 925) or under. In cases of greater value, the court-fee charged is at the rate of one and a half per cent of the value of the case. A similar court-fee is charged in appeal.

But if a person is poor and satisfies the court that he or she is unable to pay the court-fee, the person is exempted.

Roughly 40 per cent of the cases before the Shanghai Provincial People's Court are decided the very day that they are admitted. This court decides on an average 550 cases a month.

The new Government has opened special classes to educate the people on legal matters, so that they may know their rights and know enough to draft their own applications, if necessary.

A judge of a County People's Court gets 160 parity units (Rs. 185) per month, while the highest pay of a judge of a Provincial People's Court is 300 parity units (Rs. 347) per month. The President (Chief Justice) of the Shanghai Provincial People's Court gets a salary of 320 parity units (Rs. 370) per month. The salary of a Supreme Court judge is a bit higher, but in no case can it be more than 400 parity units (Rs. 462) per month.

Prompt Justice

The lowest salary in the Shanghai People's Court, i.e. the salary of a peon is 76 parity units (Rs. 86) a month. The pusine judges of the provincial courts cannot afford to keep private cars. Only the President has has been provided with a car by the Government. There is also a staff car attached to the court which can be used by any judge for official business. The judges ride to their office and back home in public buses with other passengers.

The dress of the judges, the furniture and the whole look of the court-room are deliberately kept extremely simple, in keeping with the life of the masses, quite the opposite of what prevailed before 1949 under the Kuomintang regime.

Judges in New China are recruited in two wys. The majority are taken from among the university law graduates. A small number is also taken from people who worked for the Revolution during the 30 years preceding 1949. Every new recruit has to undergo a course of training for six months to one year.

Capital punishment is inflicted by shooting with rifle. In special criminal cases jury is summoned. Members of the jury are not paid. The opinion of the jury is respected, but if there is a difference of opinion between the jury and the judge, the decision of the President of the Court or of the Chief judge is final.

Thus justice in new China is surer, cheaper and quicker than in most other civilized countries of the wirld.—I.N.P.S.

Army-Police Civil War In Russia?

BERIA PURGE REACTIONS AS VIEWED BY NEWS HOUNDS

PARIS.

ALLIED diplomats were convinced today that the structure of the Soviet regime is being subjected to a severe strain in the wake of the downfall of Lavrenti P. Beria, first big victim in the struggle for power among Stalin's successors.

These western officials who are in close touch with Russian affairs believe that a great purge of Soviet bureaucracy is underway.

While diplomatic advices from Moscow give no exact information as to the extent of such a purge, the Allied diplomats consider it highly probable that thousands of officials suspected of being Beria's "men" have already been

LAVRENTI BERIA

fired from their posts and many of them arrested.

However, the Allied diplomats believe that a sweeping purge is being conducted of officials whom Beria had placed in key posts in the great net-work of police forces throughout the Soviet Union and in the stellite territories during the 15 years that he controlled thosa forces.

Since Beria was in charge of atomic research in Russia, it is also assumed in Allied diplomatic circles that the purge is being applied to some, at least, of the men he placed in that vital field of Soviet scientific development.

To what extent the efforts of Soviet Premier Malenkov to rid the red administration of those officials suspected of being loyal to Beria may weaken the regime depends, in the belief of Allied diplomats, on what resistance he may be encountering.

Civil War?

The possibility is not overlooked that a state of virtual civil war might develop in some parts of Russia if police forces loyal to Beria resisted the liquidation of their local chiefs.

News of such events might not leak out to the Western diplomats in Moscow for months.

In view of the diplomatic reports that Russian military forces, including tanks, appeared in the streets of Moscow on June 27th, the day Beria is believed to have been deposed, Allied officials assume Malenkov had the support of the Red Army in his move to oust his chief rival for supreme power.

That has led to the belief that Malenkov may now be using the army to rid the police forces of Beria's followers. If such is the case, it is considered quite possible that clashes may have taken place during recent weeks; may still be taking place and may continue to occur between police and

THE possibility is not overlooked that a state of virtual civil war might develop in some parts of Russia if police forces loyal to Lavrenti Beria resisted the liquidation of their local chiefs.

News of such events might not leak out to the Western diplomats in Moscow for months, holds the writer of this article, who is European General Manager of the International News Service.

military forces in some localities of the Soviet Union.

Army Triumph

If the Army is backing Malenkov. Western officials are inclined to think he will in the end succeed in suppressing any violent opposition that Beria loyalists in the police forces might

belief among high ranking Allied diplomats in Europe that the purging of Beria will result in a stiffening of Soviet internal policy, though it may not mean a reversal of the conciliatory attitude adopted towards the West and attributed, perhaps erroneously, to Beria's influence.

In fact, the diplomats are becoming increasingly convinced

By KINGSBURY SMITH

be showing.

Furthermore, the Allied diplomats think such internecine conflicts could go on for months inside Russia without bringing about the collapse of the Soviet regime, especially if they were confined to the bureaucracy and did not directly involve the masses.

Western officials recalled that after almost each of the great purges Stalin conducted, especially when he got rid of Trotsky and later when he executed the top command of the Soviet Army, it was thought that the regime would be gravely weakened.

As General Alfred Gruenther said recently when assuming supreme command of the NATO forces in Europe, this proved to be wishful thinking, and it would, he added, likewise be wishful thinking to assume that the existing cracks in the monolithic unity of the Soviet regime are a prelude to its collapse. They could be, but there is no surety that they will be.

Meanwhile, there is a growing

that it was Beria's efforts to liberalize Soviet internal policy, perhaps as part of his struggle for power, that led to the showdown between him and Malenkov.

It is considered highly improbable that the Soviet Government will immediately reverse a peace offensive policy abroad that has paid such rich dividends in slowing up the Western rearmament effort and creating differences among the leading Allied powers, unless, of course, as General Gruenther warned, Malenkov might decide to resort to war in a desperate attempt to avoid internal disaster.

Some Allied officials who have followed Russian affairs for years believe the real significance of Beria's eclipse is that there will now be no basic change in Soviet policy, at home or abroad, merely a continuation of the shift in tactics designed to lure the West into a sense of false security.

—I.N.S.

Exiled Leaders Wait And Watch To Strike At Soviet Imperialism

UNITED NATIONS, (INS): Exiled leaders from Poland and Czechoslovakia, along with those of Communist-dominated Balkan lands, are hard at work arousing free world support for those battling Soviet tyranny behind the Iron Curtain.

Through underground channels, Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America they are pouring every detail of the riots in East Germany into willing ears in satellite lands. The exiled leaders want to dedicate "Glorious June 17" to heroism and freedom, ranking it with the American July 4th and France's Bastille Day. It was on June 17 that the enraged East Berliners defied Soviet guns and tanks to touch off the rebellions against Soviet rule flaring ever since over East Germany.

Choice For Kremlin

These exiled leaders are convinced that the Soviet Union cannot stay indefinitely in Western Europe and that the choice of violent ejection after a period of turmoil or by withdrawal as provided for under the Austrian peace treaty is up to the Kremlin. They are convinced that the present outbreaks in various lands behind the Iron Curtain are forcing the Kremlin to make a choice very rapidly. The recent recall of key Soviet diplomats to Moscow may have something to do with Kremlin discussions of that choice, bitter and defeatist either way.

President Eisenhower has given exiled leaders in the U.S. and abroad his moral support.

He has also made it clear that there can be no question on the part of the United States of supplying arms to insurgents behind the Iron Curtain or of actively committing ourselves to the incitement of rebellion.

Most exiled leaders recognize President Eisenhower's difficult position in offering anything but moral support to those willing to fight Soviet tyranny with bare hands and by throwing rocks at Soviet tanks. But they realize, too, that this is not enough. A case in point is that of a Czech refugee who escaped into West Germany a little while ago. He sent a letter to former Czech Ambassador Juraj Slavik—now in Washington as an exile — stating that the parading of only "one free division" on the border of Czechoslovakia in recent weeks would have caused the overthrow of the Communist puppet government in Prague.

Underground Force

Slavik, who joined Jan Papanek in a common fight against Soviet domination of their country, said:

"We need only the nucleus of such a force to give the underground people encouragement. But even a majority of people cannot win battles against Communist armies and police with their bare hands."

Polish exiled leaders, headed in the U.S. by former Polish premier Stanislaw Mikolajezyk, are keen to encourage every sign of uprising in Poland agaist the hated Russians. But they, too, see little hope of freeing Poland of the Kremlin yoke until and unless the Russian juggernaut is so crippled that wobbly from violence and strikes in all East Europe that withdrawal into Russia proper remains the only safety solution to the Kremlin.

The recruiting and training of free forces from among the countless refugees who fled Soviet terror in east Europe is not a new or original thought.

Soviet Crack Troops

It is estimated that the Soviet Union has 300,000 crack troops in east Germany. There are sizable units of Red troops in each of the satellite lands, with high Soviet officers and officials seated in key positions in the capitals of Poland, Czechoslovakia and those of the Balkan satellites. The arming of border legions by the U.S. would soon produce shooting galleries the length and breadth of the Iron Curtain—and like a wildfire in the grasslands—spread into major conflagrations. Sooner or later, these armed units of various nationalities would get out of control, leaving the U.S. facing the prospect of a general war. Perhaps that is why President Eisenhower decided against the arming of refugees and merely promised in his recent letter to the former Polish premier that we will never "acquiesce in the perpetual enslavement of countries in eastern Europe by Soviet totalitarianism".

CALL TO SATELLITES TO SHAKE OFF KREMLIN

THE SPECTRE OF A BALKAN ENTENTE LINKED MILITARILY AND POLITICALLY TO THE WEST MUST BE HAUNTING THE KREMLIN NOWADAYS AS SIGNS MULTIPLY THAT THE SOVIET-DOMINATED SATELLITES ALONG THE DANUBE ARE RATTLING THEIR RUSSIAN CHAINS MORE BOLDLY.

PRESSURE FOR AN AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY IS BEING STEPPED UP BY THE U.S., BRITAIN AND FRANCE—A TREATY WHICH OBLIGATES THE KREMLIN TO REMOVE ITS TROOPS FROM THAT STRATEGIC AREA.

By P. J. Hass

International News Service Staff Correspondent.

Pressure against Soviet domination of the Danubian region and Albania is being exerted by three Balkan key powers whose geographic position provides the natural framework for a Balkan entente which in the future could confront the Soviet Union with a formidable barrier to the Mediterranean.

The three powers are Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. They joined political forces recently under the newly ratified Ankara pact and after a four-day meeting of the foreign ministers concerned issued a call to Albania and the Danubian satellites of Russia to shake loose their Kremlin ties. The impact and the significance of this new threat to the Soviet hold on a vital part of Europe cannot have escaped the Kremlin.

The gang wars in the Kremlin which already have ousted Lavrenti P. Beria, are bound to arouse new hope for release from the Russian yoke in Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania.

Shakeups removing some of the oldest and most fanatic Communists from national power have taken place in Bucharest, Sofia and Budapest. Occasional reports leaking out of Soviet-run Albania tell of extensive guerilla warfare against the puppet regime.

The riots in East Germany and the increasing concessions exacted from the Russians in Communist Germany and Czechoslovakia are causing the satellites to perk up with their ears along the Danube and undoubtedly to eye theirs chains with speculative thoughts.

It must be remembered, also, that these satellites have never forgotten the successful breakaway from Stalin staged by Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. That doomed the Moscow-directed guerilla war against free Greece.

Although the shooting incidents continued in sporadic form from across Bulgarian borders, the Moscow politbureau never again succeeded in organizing and inciting serious frontier warfare against either Greece or Yugoslavia.

A UN commission watching those borders has had fewer and fewer outbreaks to investigate. The pendulum is swinging so fast

THE BOSS OF U.S.S.R.

PREMIER MALENKOV

in an opposite direction that both Greece and Yugoslavia are currently consulting with Bulgaria on setting up mixed border commissions which will jointly look into any incident reported in the future along those frontiers. A similar arrangement is being negotiated between Roumania and Yugoslavia.

The call of the three free Balkan nations to their Soviet-dominated neighbours to throw off the Kremlin yoke came, therefore, at a propitiuos moment.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Indian dance for the West — Wanted test of the quality — Form of modern ballet — Interpretation without Abhinaya — Music in UNESCO Conference — Indian art for Soviet Union — Where Mahatmaji lived — India in Indian films — Entertainment and tax — Art for famine Relief Fund.

INDEPENDENCE has stimulated export of dance from India to foreign countries troupes—known and unknown—are moving westwards with ambitious programmes of dance-recitals, and each of them returns with its own account of success.

Lack Of Standards

The point which deserves serious consideration, at this stage, is how the dance-art is presented outside India. The principle which must be strictly observed by every troupe is that dance of any classical style must be presented in its authentic form, but so far no means has been devised to test the quality of dance which is to be exported.

Since no definite standards have been set to guide the practice of dance, artistes have taken this complex and highly developed art as an individual concern. Experience has shown that any type of dance if presented by Indian artistes is pronounced to be classical, irrespective of the standards of its technique. Under such circumstances it will not be surprising if foreign countries might happen to see different versions of Bharat Natyam Kathak, Kathakali and Manipuri.

In Confusion

Nritta-the pure dance-implies demonstration of the basic technique of each school. It is intended to unveil the grace and beauty of characteristic movements executed in variegated rhythmic patterns. To the untrained eyes, it is bound to appear as a monotonous performance. Some of the modern dancers have underrated Nritta as it demands thorough training, prolonged practice and strenuous effort in rendering it.

Nritya, which marks an advanced stage in the scale of classical dance, happens to be the preference of many. Interpretation, through symbolic gestures and expressions, is the first and indispensable essential of the technique of Nritya. Its scope includes the solo, episodal dances and drama in the dance-form. Interpretation, having fundamentally symbolic, is quite different from the directly suggestive pantomimic gestures, and then it is the very opposite of realistic representation.

Much confusion has been created by the dance-activity of ill-informed artistes and adventurers who use the terms like "dance-drama" and "ballet" in reference to Indian dance forms. Some have failed to appreciate the beauty and capability of the symbolic abhinaya—the medium of interpretation—and have taken it as a form of pantomime, while some others have failed to perceive the fine line of demarcation between interpretation and realistic representation.

Requisites Of Ballet

What is styled, these days, as the Indian ballet—the favourite of certain troupes and groups—is meant to be the highest form of Indian dance. In the first instance, its technique and characteristics as a national art form have to be clearly defined. Since this ballet is conceived to be dramatic in its plot and composition, every classical style must be integrated in its choreographic scheme. It must be classical from the beginning to end.

And then the symbolic gestures and expressions should be the sine quo non so far as interpretation is concerned. It may be noted again that interpretation excludes pantomimic gestures and representational technique. In the ballet, the art of symbolic abhinaya, has to be demonstrated to its maximum extent. It presupposes exploitation of the interpretational scope of each classical dance style. This is by no means, an easy task, as the composer or choreoauthor is expected to have deep understanding of the entire classical dance-art.

Indifference To Ensemble

Elimination of the song from interpretation has amounted to unjustifiable removal of its vocal apparatus. It has now come to be a fashion which is repugnant to the classic dance-tradition. Conversely stated, if songs are ever introduced, they form a sort of commentary to the dances which are executed in a haphazard way. Apart from the elimination of songs, there has been a strong tendency, particularly on the amateur stage, to discard the symbolic gesture language. Indifference to the appropriate ensemble of music—tunes and talas has accentuated the vagaries of dance.

Deviations and distortions in dance are partly the result of the craze for approximation to the European models. Such dramatic dance compositions are likely to be carried to foreign countries and they would be pronounced as "wonderful" by the lay audience, but the fact which cannot be ignored is that they would amount to misrepresentation of Indian dance in the eyes of the few who know what its authentic version should be like.

In order to build up the classical ballet, it is necessary to study the various forms and details of the complex technique. Ample material will be found in the indigenous resources such as the current varieties of dance and treatises on dance and music. The construction of the ballet as a national dance form should be the concern of veterans and scholars and not of half baked amateurs and adventurers. In the meantime, it is desirable that some definite standards are set and some test for the quality of dance to be exported is devised.

A Poor Show

Indian music was represented in the UNESCO Conference on Music which was recently held at Brussels, but according to the statement made by Mrs. Kamal Kelkar, one of the three Indian delegates, it made a poor show. This was ascribed by her to the lack of preparations and non-availability of instruments. Even the bare requirements like the Tamboor and Tabla, she said, were not provided. One wonders how Indian music was demonstrated in the absence of essential accompaniments.

This incident, touching as it does, the prestige of India, needs to be thoroughly investigated. It is not known how and by whom the delegates were selected and why instruments were not provided to them. The Government should see that music is presented in international conferences by well known masters and with all the instruments required for it. There was no point in accepting invitation for participation in the UNESCO Conference, where delegates were to be picked up at random and music was to be left without accompaniments.

Well Organised

Sponsored by the Government of India and organised by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, an exhibition of Indian art has already left for the Soviet Union. It has been despatched in response to the invitation of the Union of Artists of the U.S.S.R. The exhibition includes select examples of ancient art—painting and sculpture, contemporary paintings and specimens of some artistic cottage industries. Such a representative collection should be expected to give a fair idea of Indian art to the visitors in the Soviet Union who will happen to see it for the first time.

The exhibition is accompanied by a few distinguished artists under the leadership of Mr. Barada Ukil, General Secretary of the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society. The presence of artists on the spot will enhance the values of the exhibition. Such a procedure should be adopted whenever Indian art is to be exhibited in foreign countries. The point, which should not be missed in this connection, is that the artists should be of eminence and should be capable of interpreting Indian art to the visitors. In this respect, the exhibition for the Soviet Union makes a model to be followed in future.

Memorial To Mahatmaji

An undistinguished looking house in West Kensington, London, will soon spring into prominence, as it will appear with a plaque announcing that Gandhiji once lived in it. This will be the fifth memorial to Mahamaji in London, and it will be through the London County Council which is preparing the plaque. It is this house in which Mahatmaji had lived for some years while he was reading for law at the Inner Temple.

The scheme of memorial in various forms which Britain has consistently followed is extended in order to honour Mahatmaji. Plaques attached to the houses occupied by celebrites form a part of this scheme. London shows several houses displaying such memorial plaques. In India, memorials are raised, but the houses and environments associated with the names of celebrities are not marked out as places of historical interest, because so far no scheme of national memorials has been worked out.

Market For Films

Japan and Egypt can offer a good market for Indian films. A statement to this effect was made, according to a report from Berlin, by delegate of those countries to the International Film Festival. Mr. Kawakita of Japan said that Asians must get to know each other better and that the film was the instrument best suited to achieve this end. This is quite true but the film must be a national product providing realistic portrayal of its own country. The countries over both sides of the trade must test the quality films intended to be exchanged.

As regards Egypt, Mr. P. Zarpanaly stressed the similarity in the cultural inspiration behind film-making in India and Egypt. As an example, he pointed that like Indians, Egyptians like plenty of music and dance in pictures. The question is one of the artistic quality of the films and not of the profusion of indifferent music and dance in them. Crude Egyptian, Persian and cabaret-type dances which are introduced in some films, will do no credit to India, if they are shown in foreign-countries. Indian films, must be truly national in character, wherever they may be exhibited. They can and they must introduce the country's wealth of art to the world. For the sake of export trade, as well as for the home market, the currents trends of film-production need to be radically changed.

For Increase In Revenue

The decision taken by Bikaner's Municipal Board to raise the entertainment tax from 12½ to 25 per cent is to be regretted. The Board will now proceed to collect the tax at the double rate, as the State Government has also given assent to its decision without any consideration for the tax payers. The Board or the Government should have foreseen the effect of the increased rate on the people's resources, but none seems to have cared for them.

Entertainment is one of the needs of the people and for this reason, this should be outside the range of taxation, or should be very lightly taxed. The tax levied from the entertainment agencies is collected by them from the people. Since the burden has to be borne by the people, it might be lightest. Municipalities should consider it their duty to provide artistic and cultural amenities to the people. Bikaner's Municipal Board is not reported to have promised anything to them in return of the levy of the increased tax. It has decided to double the rate in order to ensure increase in the revenue.

Artists' Reaction

The Famine Relief Art Exhibition which was organised by the Bombay Art Society marked the spontaneous reaction of artists to the sufferings of the famine-striken people. If there was not much of "famine" in paintings, there was certainly no famine of paintings. The artists had come forward in a large number with their paintings, and had offered them for sale at very moderate prices. In this respect, the exhibition proved to be a success.

The exhibition had worn the appearance of the seriousness of the cause to which it was dedicated. The contribution made by artists has to be appreciated from the point of view of the spirit in which it was made and not in terms of the figures of the collection. The exhibition also clearly indicated that artists were ever ready to serve any noble cause, but the country has yet to realise the importance of art and of the contribution which artists are capable of making to the programmes of national progress.

SAMUDRA MANTHAN

By V. H. Bedekar.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

SHRIMATI VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT, our President of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, was here on a short visit to Bombay.

The opportunity was well utilized, and Shrimati Pandit met the Balkan-ji-Bari workers on one day and the children the next day. She also awarded certificates to the passing students of the Child Welfare Workers' Training Course. Children took from her autographs in their note-books and felt happy to preserve their "Gardener's" signature. They also entertained her with a variety programme which she was pleased to see and appreciated very much.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi offered her full support and co-operation in Balkan-ji-Bari work. She promised more meetings next time she comes to Bombay, and all of us will eagerly look forward to them!

Ratna's Diary

Ratna is a little girl whom any child-lover will like to make friends with immediately. Of course, a child-lover loves all children. But Ratna is so sweet, you get attracted to her at once. Her smile and her talk are pleasing—and so is the small mole on her cheeck. It reminds you of the Persian poetry, indeed!

Ratna keeps a little diary, and I daresay it is as much wonderful. Here are some extracts therefrom—and say, please, how you liked them.

Monday

I was travelling on a bus with my brother, Narsing today when an awfully funny chap got in. He started cutting jokes with the other passengers; then he began to do some conjuring tricks.

There was a boy sitting near him, and suddenly this man snatched the cap off the boy's head and pretended to throw it out of the window—though, actually, he just tucked it under his arm.

Then he whistled and the cap came back.

"There you are, ladies and gentlemen!" said the man proudly. "I threw the cap away, then I whistled, and it came back! It's magic!"

There were a few titters among the passengers but the little boy just sat there quietly for a few moments.

Then suddenly, the boy jumped to his feet, whisked the trilby hat off the conjurer's head and threw it out of the window over a wall.

"Now whistle that back, sir!" he said.

Ha, ha! You should have heard everyone roaring with laughter as the conjure-chap frantically shouted to the driver to stop so that he could go and get his hat back.

When we got home, Narsing and I told Dada about the incident. After he had had a good laugh, he suddenly looked serious. He told us that we should not travel everywhere by bus, and that we should walk more.

"Children are not what they used to be in my young days," he said, looking in the direction of my brother, Narsing. "When I was your age, I got up at six o'clock every morning and walked five miles before going to school. I THOUGHT NOTHING OF IT!"

"Well, I don't think much of it, either Dada! " answered Narsing.

Ha, ha! You should have heard the whole household laughing then—including Dada.

Tuesday

You remember that young fellow, Shashi: The man who is a bit weak in the upper storey? Right—well, today, I was on my way back from the music shop where I had just bought a new piece of gramophone record when I ran into Shashi. Funny thing, but I always seem to run into him when I am either going to or coming from the music shop.

I noticed that Shashi did not look very well, and I mentioned the fact to him.

"Yes, I do feel a bit seedy," he said. "As a matter of fact, I went to the doctor yesterday and he gave me some powder to take. It said on the tin: 'Take as much as would go on a four-anna'—but I hadn't got a four-anna, Ratna!"

"Well, what did you do then?" I asked.

"I used four-anna coins instead!" he confessed.

Really, I ask you. No wonder he looks a bit seedy.

When he saw I was holding a gramophone record, he instantly became interested.

"My brother is learning to play the trumpet!" said Shashi, proudly. "The fellow is a real marvel! He can play two tunes at the same time. On one side of his mouth he plays 'Cherry Ripe' and on the other side of his mouth he plays 'Tangerine.' "

"Really"? I cried. "And what does he do with the centre of his mouth?"

"Blows out of the pips!" was Shahi's reply as he walked away.

Sometimes, he does not seem quite as daft as he looks!

Wednesday

I say, I really must put this down in my diary. You remember the trouble Dada had with his new office-boy? Well, the young fellow went on a week's holiday and forgot to come back—so Dada had a look around for a new boy.

Well, one boy came round for the job and Dada started asking him a few questions. When he asked for some references—you know, reports from previous employers—the lad said he had torn them all up.

"Torn them up?" cried Dada, in amazement. "That was a rather silly thing to do, wasn't it?"

"You would not have said so if you had seen them, sir!" replied the boy, with a grin.

Dada thought that was frightfully funny and gave the boy the job, on the spot.

And up to now, I understand he has only fallen asleep once and has not even broken two teacups. Only one!

Thursday

Two very funny things happened today. My friend Anjani and I had some spare time so we thought we'd have a look round Bombay. We hopped on top of a bus and asked the conductor if he would tell us when he came to the Museum.

The bus went along merrily and after a while, the conductor came along and spoke to me.

"Do you want the Museum?" he cried.

"Oh, yes, please!" I replied.

"Well, come down for it !" he cried. "I can't bring it up to you!"

You should have heard the other passengers laughing!

Well, we had our look around the town and later on, I went back with Anjani to her home.

Anjani has a grandfather who is 89, and he had been to have his eyes tested that day. My friend's mother told us what happened.

The optician held up a card with some printed words on it and asked granddad to read what it said on the card.

"No, I can't read it!" said granddad.

The optician brought the card nearer.

"I still can't read it!" said the old man.

The optician frowned and brought the card so close that it was almost touching granddad's nose—but the old fellow still shook his head.

"Well, that is strange!" cried the optician, with a frown. "I can't bring it any closer. Why can't you read it?"

"I never learned to read!" was granddad's astonishing reply.

Friday

Ran into Shashi again today. I noticed that he was looking a great deal better than when I saw him on Tuesday.

"I went to see the doctor, Ratna," he said. "The doctor told me that I was suffering from rheumatism and said I must keep away from water and avoid all dampness."

"Well, there is no dampness in the air today." I replied. "It is a nice, sunny, morning."

"I know! The weather is all right," said Shashi. "But taking a bath is the trouble. You know, I feel such a fool sitting in the empty bath running a vacuum-cleaner all over myself!"

I could not help bursting into laughter at that—but Shashi was walking off and did not hear me!

Saturday

Went to see a Hututu match in the park today. You see, Anil, whom I know well, happened to be the captain of one team.

During the game, one of the players named Balwant was sent off the field by the referee for a deliberate foul. Instantly the opposing team sent off one of their own men as well.

The referee was very puzzled by this and he went over to Anil.

"Why did you do that?" he asked. "You can play with your full team although the other side is a man short."

"I know," replied Anil. "But if you think we are going to let Balwant get into the pavilion alone where our slap-up tea is laid but, you are mistaken!"

Ha, ha! If you knew about Balwant's appetite I am sure you would not blame Anil for being careful.

Sunday

At dinner-time today, I asked my elder sister, Subalukshmi, what pudding we had got.

"Revolving pudding!" she replied.

"Whatever is that?" I asked.

"If it goes round, you get a piece!" was Suba's funny reply.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Now, who from amongst you have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? You sure would like to attend its meetings and recreational programmes, if possible,—and if not, at least you would like to remain in touch with your brethern in this and other countries!

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the premier All-India Children's Association, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel happy and proud to belong to this Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND !

All Good Wishes for
Your loving
Dada

BARI PRESIDENT WITH WORKERS

Balkan-ji-Bari workers with their All-India President, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

THE BALLAD-SINGER

(Continued from Page 7 Col. 5)

in the worst summer. She looked a poor shadow of herself by the time they crossed the snow-covered Pir Panchal ranges and descended into the beautiful vale of Kashmir where the King of Bokhara had arranged a right royal reception to his bride.

The day of the marriage dawned. The morning appeared as unblemished and beautiful as the bride herself who was surrounded by laughing teasing maidens. With joy in their hearts and prayers on their lips, they proudly dressed Lala Rookh in the choicest of silks. They decorated her with ornaments studded with scintillating diamonds and other lustrous stones. They painted her hands and feet with the paste of henna leaves. On her forehead they placed a crest of flowers and over her face they drew a veil of rare muslin.

Amidst shouts of cheer and songs of praise, blowing of trumpets and beating of drums, the bride was slowly led into the palanquin which was then carried along to the palace in a grand procession.

●

THE magnificent Durbar Hall was exquisitely decorated with flowers. The walls were covered with splendid murals; from the ceilings were hung huge chandaliers. The scent of ambrosia and burning sandal wood filled the air. There at the other end of the Hall were two high thrones—one for the King and the other for his bride.

As the princess ascended the flight of marble steps, the King of Bokhara rose up from his throne to receive his bride. With his hands outstretched in a warm welcome, he said: "A happy day to you, My Queen."

Lala Rookh's eyes met the gaze of the smiling king, when she neared the throne. She looked up at him and stood motionless. In a brief while she felt dizzy. Her head seemed to reel heavily and she felt down in a swoon, to the anxious perplexity of the whole gathering.

While servant maids fanned her with fans of peacock-feathers, the court physicians rendered all aid for Lala Rookh's recovery. To the relief of all, the princess came to herself very soon. She slowly swept her eyes around till they crossed the smiling eyes of her husband-to-be. Tears trickled down her rosy cheeks like little drops of pearl. Her face began to glow with happiness, as her heart prayed to Allah for His merciful kindness. There before her was standing Framroz—the Framroz whom she had chosen in her heart of hearts, the Framroz who had filled her mind with noble thoughts of love, entertaining her all the way with his delightful songs and tales.

To Lala Rookh, the marriage was doubly blessed. It made her share the throne of Bokhara and have her Framroz too. She was very happy to become the wife of the King of Bokhara, who would now be always her beloved Framroz, the ballad-singer.

Made Art Pay The Bill

Few who read of the recent death of French artist Raoul Dufy, whose exquisite pictures today realize anything from £600 to £2,000, know the story of what happened when he visited a Riviera restaurant with a friend before the war.

After a sumptuous lunch the waiter duly presented the bill. Dufy's friend took out a 1,000-franc note with which to pay it but the artist, waving the note aside, exclaimed:

"Wait a moment."

Dufy called for a sheet of paper and sketched in his inimitable style the intricate design of a 1,000-franc note. He signed it and presented it for payment.

The delighted restaurateur not only accepted the 'money' but sent the waiter back with the right change!

THE BIRTH OF THE TOPPER

Just over 150 years ago children screamed with fright in a London street, women fainted, and an inventive hatter was charged with causing a breach of the peace by wearing the world's first top hat.

In court it was described as "a tall structure having a shiny lustre, and calculated to frighten timid or nervous people".

—J. F. in 'Answers'.

GEORGE Washington Carver now goes to school but when he hunts for odd jobs during vacations he finds his old friend Herman Jaegar is dead! But the Martins who were now in the place befriended him and took him in.

But even the Martins, as luck would have it, went west, as the flour mill where they were working closed down!

Carver later decides to go to Kansas, where he was told there were better facilities for schooling.

CARVER GOES WEST

Kansas Attracts Orphan Negro Boy For Better Schooling

George Washington Carver

By SHIRLEY GRAHAM AND GEORGE D. LIPSCOMB

ONE week later George set out again on the road to Neosho, this time on foot. When the farmer and his wife had inquired about the school, they were informed that the fall session was just beginning. Farmer Carver had planned to take George to the school, but the night before the calf had fallen sick and he could not leave. George could not wait.

He had no school "outfit." But together, Frau Carver and Mrs. Mueller had managed something that would do. A pair of shoes, almost new, was his most prized possession. They were much too good to wear on the dusty road, so George had fastened the strings together and hung them about his neck. The pants he had himself hemmed around the bottom, and Frau Carver had cut down and fitted the top. In an old, but thick, shawl she had tied up his belongings, presenting him with the shawl for future use. In it were a good lunch, his spelling book, the precious book on plants given him by Monsieur Jaegar, a small knife which he used for trimming his plants, and two large apples. Nothing else, but tied in a rag about his neck was the first money George had ever owned.

The day before, when he had finished Mrs. Mueller's yard, she had said, "This time I pay you in cash. You'll need it for school."

And she had given him a handful of money. When Frau Carver had seen it, she had exclaimed. It amounted to a whole dollar! The school in Neosho charged a small fee, but everyone was certain this dollar would take care of his entrance.

Cashable

He had no misgivings. Frau Carver had told him, "Go to some big house and tell them you can tend fires, cook and wash. Help is hard to get, and they will take you in."

The farmer said, "Remember, you are a free man. If they do not pay you something, leave. And when they do, guard your money well."

Frau Carver cautioned him about catching cold. "The shawl is warm," she said. "Wrap it well about you on cold nights."

Her heart ached for the little black boy. She knew something of what his struggle would be and yet she did not believe she ought to stop him.

She could not have done so had she tried.

As he reached the bend in the road he looked back. He was only ten years old, and he was leaving everything he knew. For one fleeting moment terror gripped him. Then the remembrance of his sweet secret returned. He looked out over the surrounding country—"The earth is the Lord's." He turned his back and sped down the road. Ten years were to pass before he saw the Carver farm again.

Years later, memory of what happened there was to be but fainly stamped on George's mind. He was to remember that those years had been very hard. But he was to recall that first night in Neosho when, foot-sore and weary, he crept into an old barn and fell asleep, his fingers holding fast to the paw of a large dog which laid down beside him.

At School

The next day at school for the first time in his life he sat down in a room filled with other colored children. They stared at him. He was a stranger and his clothes were funny. He had put on his shoes and had carefully brushed the dust off his trousers, but he did not know that wisps of hay clung to his head. How they laughed when in his queer, piping voice he responded to the teacher's question with, "My name is George Washington Carver." And the titter that went round the room when he walked up and poured his money out on the teacher's desk!

He remembered how dumb he was.

When school was dismissed he sat waiting in his seat. He had not the slightest idea where to go. The teacher said roughly,

"Well, you there, get along home!"

He went out then and walked from house to house, saying what Frau Carver had told him. But nobody seemed to want as permanent "help" such a very little coloured boy who could "make fires, cook and wash."

Odd Jobs

In the following days he did every imaginable odd job he could find—cutting wood, raking up yards, running errands. After the first couple of days he knew how to go to the store and buy a little food for himself. Once a man beat him because he thought he had been stealing apples. Each night after it was dark he would return to the barn, slipping out before dawn. And every day he went to school.

In later years he remembered vaguely that first terrible winter when several times he nearly froze to death. How he lived through it, why he didn't die for want of food and warm clothing, he was never able to explain. But live he did. The months passed and it was spring again.

At that time all schools for coloured children let out early in the spring so that the boys and girls could help with the spring planting. He was learning, but the children still avoided him and the teacher made no effort to understand "that half-wit," as he called him. The thought that now he could read his precious book sustained George through many a hard and bitter day—days which he was not sorry to see come to an end.

Shocked

Early one spring morning he set out on the road for Herman Jaegar's vineyards. He was sure he could get work there. When the big house came into view, he could have shouted for joy. The moment he was within the gate he could no longer walk, but ran towards the greenhouse. There he stopped. A strange man stood in the doorway.

"What d'you want, boy?"

His mouth opened as if unable to speak. The man was busy. He repeated,

"What d'you want?"

When the boy did speak, the man could scarcely understand and the high piping voice irritated him. Certainly, this ragamuffin was stupid. He had to be told several times.

"No, he isn't here. Monsieur Jaegar is dead—yes, I said—dead!"

It was some time before George could really comprehend what the man was saying. A roaring in his head seemed to drown the voice.

Shirley Graham, American author and editor who collaborated with George D. Lipscomb to write 'George Washington Carver', a biography of the outstanding botanist and chemist who died in 1943.

FINDS HAPPY HOME WITH THE MARTINS

At last he knew. Herman Jaegar had died during the hard winter. The fine vineyards belonged to someone else. No, the stranger didn't see how he could use a boy.

George was never able to remember how he got back to town. Searing pain blotted out everything. It may have been one day or several days later that he was awakened by a boot prodding him in the side. He rolled over, realizing that at last he had been caught sleeping in the barn. He expected the man to beat him, and because he was worn and tired and hungry and utterly discouraged he began to cry wildly. But the man leaning down only pulled him to his feet and shaking him gently said,

"Stop, stop—I'm not going to hurt you! Who are you? What are you doing here?"

When the boy managed to gasp out a few sentences the man said quietly, "Never mind any more—come with me!"

His tone was reassuring, and, still sobbing, George followed him. A little later George sat down at a clean kitchen table before the first real meal he had had in many months. While he ate, the man spoke quietly to his wife, who stood by watching.

Once she whispered, "He's starving—the poor little fellow!"

When George was fed, they showed him to a cot in the back shed and told him to lie down and rest. He fell asleep almost immediately.

And so George came to live with the Martins.

Man Of All Work

THEN it was time to return to the one-room school. Now George learned quickly. He was no longer strange to the other boys and girls. While they continued to regard him as odd, they no longer laughed at him.

The weeks passed quickly until that bitter cold night in February when Mrs. Martin became very ill. George ran for the doctor, built a fire, heated water, and stood anxiously by, ready to answer calls. For days they thought she would die, but the danger passed and she started on the long, slow road towards recovery. George did not return to school. He was nurse, cook and housekeeper. He made Mrs. Martin laugh at his antics. During those days he developed a wit and ability for mimicry which never left him. Each morning John Martin would go to work amazed at his good fortune in having George in the house. At night the tall white man and little black boy would work school problems, read and spell. It is quite likely that George's education advanced more rapidly than it would have in the school.

With the coming of spring Mrs. Martin regained her strength and again she urged George to go out and make money for himself. Then came another blow. The flour mill shut down and Mr. Martin found himself without a job. An uncle wanted them to join him in California and, after several futile attempts to find something in the vicinity, they decided to accept his offer.

George was their chief concern. They had so little money. The long illness, with doctor bills, had depleted their meagre savings and with no certainty of immediate employment, Mr. Martin's future was insecure.

"How I wish we could send him to Oberlin!" Mrs. Martin said several times. They had seen other freed children in that school and knew he would be welcomed.

"He'll not learn much more here", her husband declared.

"If he could get to Kansas! The schools are so much better."

But there was no money.

They told George about the schools of Kansas, that they were free to white and coloured children alike. Kansas was sixty miles away. In those days that was a great distance.

To Kansas

As he went about the town doing odd jobs, he began asking more questions about Kansas. Since the days before the War Between the States, Kansas had been a 'promised land' to Negroes. It was called the "free state." So George heard glowing stories of abundant work and great cities, and the determination grew in his mind that he must go there. Hermann Jaegar had said, "You must read all books." He began to glimpse the task ahead of him. He must go where he could do exactly that.

So early one morning George set out for Fort School. He left the kind couple most reluctantly, but in his heart he was very sure that the Fort School was his next stop. The school was in Fort Scott, a former military outpost on the south bank of the Marmaton River, five miles west of the Missouri line.

He was still small and thin, but his legs were now wiry and tough. He could read and write and figure. He felt very much a man. Furthermore, he now carried a neatly folded package of belongings, a good substantial lunch and several dollars. And in the centre of the bundle was Aunt Mariah's parting gift—a brand new Bible.

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(To be Continued)

What are the Conservatives scheming over Britain's pride — the Health Service? This is the question people have been asking ever since the Government announced the appointment of a committee to review the present and prospective casts' of the National Service. Here Mr. Bevan analyses the scheme as it was envisaged by the then Socialist government and as it is at present. Further, he issues a warning to the Conservatives, saying:

Hands Off Health Service!

By Aneurin Bevan
FORMER MINISTER OF HEALTH

THERE IS A FEAR IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE THAT THE TORY ECONOMY KNIFE, WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN USED TO WHITTLE AWAY AT OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES, IS NOW TO BE TURNED ON THIS SERVICE WHICH EMBRACES EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COUNTRY.

The Conservatives seem pained at this public reaction. But can they honestly wonder why their intentions should be doubted? From the start — since the Service was introduced by the Labour Government — the Conservatives have never been exactly lyrical in their enthusiasm for it.

Indeed, the Health Service, it is well to bear in mind, was carried through Parliament in the face of strong Tory opposition.

Anomaly Removed

THE introduction of the Health Service abolished one of the great anomalies of our time — that the care of the sick should rest so largely on charitable contributions.

It was established because the Labour Party percieved it the moral duty of the nation to care for the sick of mind and body with all the available resources of the community organised on a national basis; with need, not money, deciding the priority of treatment.

No one questions that the need for economy, by which I mean making the most intelligent use of our resources, is always present. But gone, thank goodness, are the days when our hospitals throughout the land were forced to work with burden of half-empty coffers.

The Labour Government encouraged the intelligent use of our hospital resources. Former isolation beds were used for the treatment of tuberculosis. Uneconomic units — those, for example, for the treatment of infectious diseases—were aggregated so as to free staff and accomodation for the development of special departments; hospitals were linked clinically as well as administratively; departments were redistributed within individual hospitals and groups.

Large Sums Saved

OTHER services, such as pharmacy, maintenance, supplies and laundary, were reorganised on a more economical group basis. It was our aim to secure the fullest and most economical use of all our resources. Large sums were saved by the bulk purchase of drugs and appliances.

In circles where the Health Service has never been very popular, it is argued that a free service of any kind is open to abuse, and that in the case of the Health Service the abuse is largely on the part of the patient.

But what are the facts? They are that the two services where money is attracted from the Exchequer by the initiative of the patient are mainly the dental and ophthalmic services.

And in 1949-50 the expenditure on the general dental service for England and Wales was £42,628,000. In 1950-51—after a full year's experience—it was £40,37,000. The supplementary ophthalmic service for England and Wales in 1949-50 was £21-3/4 million, and in 1950-51 £19,572,000.

People Do Use The Services

THIS clearly indicates that when neglect had been made good people were using the services normally and expenditure had begun to fall.

The Minister of Health has stated that the Government view the cost of the pharmaceutical service—where the initiative in expenditure lies mainly with the doctors—with the gravest concern.

Prescriptions are now running at the rate of 241 million a year. The average cost of prescriptions has climbed from 38d. in 1949-50, to 40.5d. in 1950-51, 47d. in 1951-52 and 50.5d. in 1952-53.

In the House of Commons I called for an inquiry into the profits made by the big drug houses, and demanded a more severe control over the general practitioner. The Government agreed to take action against those proprietory medicine firms who are 'battening on the Health Service' and promised to notify doctors where excessive prices are being charged for proprietary medicines.

Where Economy Can Be Made

I AM sure that this is a sphere in which economy can be made without in any way impairing the efficiency of the Health Service.

While I was at the Ministry of Health I took action on this question because of the great differences in the cost of proprietary medicines and those on the official formulary.

For instance: six ounces of Agarol emulsion cost 3s.; the same preparation on our list cost 10½d.; Genasprin costs 1.9½d., compared with our cost of 2½d. Dexadrine tablets were 3s. 2d., on our list 9½d.

In this sphere at any rate, no

MR. BEVAN

charge of abuse can be fairly levelled against the patient, and the Minister has within his power administrative measures which can effectively tackle the problem.

The Labour Party does not object to an inquiry into the Health Service. That is quite a reasonable proposal after five years' operation of what is, after all, a unique organisation.

We are anxious because of the wording of the terms of reference, and fail to understand why the Government have not made use of the Central Advisory Council which has a pool of knowledge unsurpassed about the Health Service.

It was established for the purpose of advising the Minister, not only of any changes that might be necessary in the Health Service, but also defects which might be thrown up from time to time in the experience of the administration of that Service.

State's Attitude Is Clear

IS it now being discarded by the inquiry because it could not advise the Minister to curtail the Service? Has the committee of inquiry been appointed to take the blame for measures which the Tories burke at suggesting?

The more this latest Tory move is considered, the greater becomes our concern that the Government is bent on interfering with the Health Service.

Let them be clearly warned that the Labour Party—and the people of this country—will not tolerate any action which will in any way damage the effectiveness of this great social structure.

New Turn In U. S. Rural Education

ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS FAST DISAPPEARING

BY LLOYD H. ELLIOT,
Associate Professor of Rural Education, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

PEOPLE in the rural areas of the United States have witnessed many changes in recent years in the educational programmes which are provided.

This is equally true in those remote spots where the small one-teacher school is found as well as in the more favourable open-country where consolidation has made to possible a larger educational unit.

Economic and social factors have contributed to these changes, although only passing mention can be made of such items in so brief an article as this.

Within the smallest rural school —the one-room—the major differences noticeable in recent years are to be found in the organisation and conduct of the teaching activity. One teacher, faced with the necessity of directing the learning of a group of children who were scattered through eight grades, or stages of learning, has always been faced with the seemingly impossible task of finding enough time in the day to schedule all of the different subjects at the different grade-levels without cutting the time devoted to each to complete insignificance. Rural teachers began experimenting in the twenties with correlations of various subjects, with alternation of subjects, and with various combinations of study which have resulted in strengthening the total programme of the small school.

In more recent years such practices have centered around "resource units." This technique enables the teacher to prepare individually or in consultation with county educational officials a wide range of subject matter to draw from, with varying degrees of difficulty for different grade-levels, and with a long list of suggestions for individual as well as group activities for the children.

Research in learning has strongly supported the belief that youngsters can see meaning and value more clearly in the larger units of work. With such an approach the elementary level, notorious for drill, is able to provide the child with a recognisable reason for drill. Adequate precautions in the planning of such a way of teaching can insure the maintenance of any desired balance in the emphasis of the school's total work.

NEW TURN

As a result of this change in the method of the one-teacher school, classes of one to four pupils, meeting from five to ten minutes in an endless procession, have almost ceased to exist. In fact, the daily schedule which listed the day's activities from minute-to-minute throughout the day has practically disappeared from the school room wall. One that shows only large blocks of time devoted to a small number of groups instead of grades, and major subject matter combinations instead of isolated courses or classes, is now in evidence.

Another noticeable development in the small school is the expanding use which is being made of the local rural environment as a source for day-to-day and season-to-season teaching materials for science, reading, social studies, health, and other subjects. Teachers are turning to the aids to teaching of these local resources because of the realism, which can be brought into the classroom through their use. Observation and study are not limited to natural resources, historical relics and landmarks, or purely cultural attractions but are extended to people in various walks of life, family activities, health and welfare agencies, government services, industries, scenic places and countless other areas of interest.

MULTI-PURPOSE USE

Not only is the school turning to the environment and community to make its programme more meaningful: the rural school is being integrated as part of the community. More and more the community is making wider use of the school as a centre for adult educational, recreational, and group activities. Homemakers attend sewing and cooking classes to learn new methods, and farmers go to school in the evening to learn about recent farming techniques that will help them increase production. Community groups use the school's combination auditorium-gymnasium to present plays, art exhibits, and flower shows. Adult reading groups and farmers' organisations hold meetings in classrooms. The community choir uses the music room, and the school library often serves everyone in the area. Schools and communities alike are realising that close co-operation between the two can provide a richer living experience for all.

LIFER PHADKE FOR ADEN

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

ever, created a lane for him and with the heavy menacles binding his stout person, Vasudeo Balvant, walked out of the court room to the porch with firm steps, guarded on all sides by an armed escort and there entered the special "Shigram" waiting for him amidst deafening shouts and slogans of the people. As his 'Shigram' started for the jail, the people ran after it for a distance. They were still shouting "Vasudeo Balvant Phakde-ki Jay!"

Pressmen Do It

Vasudeo Balvant was scheduled to be removed to the Andamans within a few days. All the 'transportees' were in those days, first collected in the Thana jail. Vasudeo Balvant also was, therefore, to leave for Thana on Wednesday, the 12th November, 1879. The news was a closely guarded secret, but enterprising pressmen secured it, through their inscrutable ways, and the people at last knew it before Vasudeo Balvant's departure for Thana. There was a great crowd present at the Poona station that day. And as the patriot appeared at the station, they raised the cries of "Vasudeo Balvant Phadke ki Jay."

A Bouquet

Before the train started, many European ladies in the crowd rushed forth to have a glimpse of the rebel and one of them presented to him a boquet and a garland of flowers.

The cheering grew in volume as Vasudeo Balvant's train left Poona station. At each station, where the train stopped on its way to Thana, the public cheered the patriot. The news of his coming had already travelled to Thana. The roads from Thana station to the Thana Jail were full of spectators from end to end and a mighty shout of welcome rose from them at the sight of the patriot.

In the Thana Jail Vasudeo Balvant wrote a long petition to the High Court of Bombay and sent it to the court through the Jail Superintendent. Mr. Apte took the opportunity and appeared to argue the appeal before Mr. Justice Pinhe and Mr. Justice Melville at the Bombay High Court on 23rd December, upto which time Vasudeo Balvant's departure for the Andamans was postponed. Apte could only argue points of law in the appeal, it being a jury trial. He therefore, referred to the charge to the jury by the Sessions Judge, who openly told them that the defence was ridiculous. Citing some decisions of the Bengal High Court against this, Apte pleaded for acquittal of Vasudeo or at least mitigation of the sentence.

The European Judges, as was their won't however, dismissed the appeal and the authorities went in earnest to transport the patriot to the penal settlement.

To Aden Fort

But the Governor of Bombay was not sure of the prisoner's behaviour in the Andamans and, therefore, at the last moment, with one stroke of the pen, changed his place of penal transportation from Andamans to the more well guarded Fort of Aden, where there were not many convicts to join hands with the famous rebel, if opportunity arose.

In selecting this place, too, the Government had not shown any mercy to Vasudeo Balvant. For the climate of Aden, was more harrassing to the Indians than that of Andamans and was not expected to help the prisoner to survive the long transportation.

For being taken to such a place of incarceration Vasudeo Balvant was brought to Bombay during the last week of December 1879. He was put on board the S.S. 'Jeheran' on the 5th of January, 1880, without even a parting meeting with his wife, brothers or the aged father who had seen him in the Police Court before judgment was delivered amidst tears of his countrymen and the sighs of the whole nation.

(to be continued)

A shoemaker in a Norfolk village recently explained to a complaining customer that the reason for the poor quality of his half-soles, was: "All the good leather is going into steaks."

CONSUMER EDUCATION FOR SALES DRIVE

WHATEVER sort of salesmanship is used, the market demand is set by the consumers, and everyone is a consumer. All must have the necessaries of life; some of us are purchasers of machinery and the other tools of production; and everyone is in the market for the "little bit extra" which we believe will make us happy.

Our buying habits as consumers call the tune for our activity as producers. It is the demand for goods which determines how high production shall be.

This demand is qualified by many things: our economic position, our social position, our susceptibility to the bombardment of ideas to which we are constantly subjected by radio, by television, by mail, by the newspaper and by the billboard.

If history repeats itself, people of thousands of years hence will be judging us, as we do our ancestors, by our middens and our monuments —by the things we discarded and by the things we revered as the most choice symbols of our civilization and culture.

Practically speaking, some people get a sort of builtin bonus with every pay envelope, while others cut their salaries every month. It is not only in the choice of things on which to spend earnings, but in the actual spending, that the bonus is won or the loss incurred.

STUPID & HARMFUL

Here is one area where the slogan "what you don't know won't hurt you" is stupid and harmful. Economic ignorance interferes with our happiness in a thousand ways every day. It makes us wasteful, it robs us of satisfactions we should have, it leads us to buy the wrong things, and it causes us to blame our political leaders and our economists for troubles which rise straight from our own mistakes and misjudgments.

Good living is not all dependent upon extensive buying. One's intelligence and one's good taste rank equal with money in making possible a satisfying life.

Much depends upon choice. In our country we have freedom of choice. We can look around at leisure to see what the stores have to offer, and at what price. We may save on this to spend on that. Some will want recreation; others will satisfy themselves with palate-pampering food. Some will put up a big front with plush cars and all that goes with them; others will not care what their neighbours think of their status, and will spend their income on beautiful music, on books, on ballet, or a host of other cultural contributions to life. No one can say who is right and who is wrong in these choices or what gains are worth how many candles.

This, though, is certain: our income costs too much in work, which represents the time of our life, to be thrown around thoughtlessly. Those who plan the use of their time and money to get what is for them individually the very best can change the whole level of their living.

NEW VALUES

We can trust no longer the old ways of judging worth. The thumb-and-finger test of fabrics and flour no longer serves. It was easier to decide between two brooms than between two vacuum cleaners, and between two washboards than between two washing machines. How utterly lost are the old techniques when it comes to judging new gadgets!

Most of our purchases are compromises. We may take shoes in a style we do not particularly like so that we may have the size we need for comfort; we may take a newspaper with whose editorial policy we are in violent disagreement, if it is the best paper for reporting news. It is not often, indeed, that all the utilities we desire in an article are wrapped up in the parcel we buy without including some features we do not like.

The wise buyer is the person who sees to it that muddy thinking is not allowed to interfere with planning for the greatest bundle of utilities that can be purchased with the money available.

To know precisely what you want is the best possible approach to obtaining value. When the shopper—whether for hosiery or for machinery—has a mental check-list of things to look for, he is qualified in three important ways: to get value for his money, to choose the thing that will best accomplish his purpose and to know on what points he may compromise.

PLANNING OUTLAY

Another way to add to the satisfaction obtained from purchase is by planning spending programmes and allotting certain specified sums to definite areas of expenditure. Those who live a well-rounded life are those most likely to be living a happy life. They decide upon the things worth doing and worth having, and then they apply the principles of good buymaship.

Some authorities say that we can increase the purchasing power of our incomes by 25 per cent if only we develop our buying methods to the efficiency an executive applies in production of the goods we buy.

The consumer's problem is largely one of choosing. Our desires and wants are inexhaustible, but we must decide which ones to gratify. The purpose of careful shopping is to get the most of what we most want. What we choose to want is our own business, but an honest analysis will lead to clear-headed shopping.

Spending for present satisfactions should be weighed against future needs and wants. When we exchange our money for goods, we are converting our past life (or the life of someone else) into present or future pleasure. We must get as good a return as possible.

Planning expenditures will enable us to build toward something. It may take five years or more to furnish a kitchen or a living room in the desired way, but unless we know in what direction we are heading we may end up with a kitchen full of gadges and an inefficient stove, or a living-room full of knicknacks that collect dust while the chairs still need re-upholstering. Everyone knows the truth of these principles, but when all has been said the impulsive "I want" is likely to triumph still over "it is good".

Emotional buying is the greatest wrecker of budgets, and it is of many kinds: the emotional thrill of a fast automobile, of an evening of opera, or of a beautiful dress. How do we bring these emotional impulses within the bounds of a plan looking toward lasting happiness?

The simplest way is to consider what we must go without in case we make the particular expenditure under consideration. No one can say that ours are the wrong wants or that we are taking the wrong way of satisfying our wants. All that can be said is that we must weigh carefully and intelligently, and plan purposefully.

Wasteful spending is represented by that part of our dollar bill which does not return us full value, present or future, according to our considered judgment of what is the best contribution to happiness. It would be far better in the long run if we were to save that doubtful part of the dollar bill toward some purchase which would yield undoubted satisfaction. That is why banks have savings departments. They provide a depository for funds where the money is safe from loss and theft and also safe from hasty and thoughtless spending.

Thought is needed when it comes to buying on credit. Good credit is a valuable asset. In private life it may be a lifesaver economically, and in business circles your credit rating is like the rating of you as a person. The way to build credit—worthiness is to keep commitments well within your ability to meet them, and then to honour them scrupulously and promptly.

QUALITY

Quality means good material, good design and good workmanship. When it is a factor, quality will give a maximum of service per dollar spent.

Whether or not to buy high quality goods depends upon first considering what advantages quality gives, and then deciding whether these advantages are important to you. It is not sensible to pay for a quality you will not utilize after you have it. Is the article to last a lifetime, or only for a summer?

This involves, too, the problem of value per dollar of expenditure. If a tailor listed all the good features that could be incorporated in a suit, and asked us to "tick" all that we should like, we should probably mark them all. But when he came to tell the cost we should likely say: But I have other things to buy, and I can't spare all that money for a suit; I'll have to make a choice among all these features. Then we should pick and choose the utilities in the suit that would do us the most good and let the others go.

It is not possible for a consumer to be sufficiently expert to judge all commodities wisely. He must rely upon the reputation of the manufacturer to make a good product and upon the vendor to represent it properly. The reliable retail merchant investigates the quality of the things he sells, is willing to give dependable assurances as to that quality, and will stand behind his judgment.

In one thing the consumer must be specific. Instead of saying he wants a "good" article, let him tell particularly what he expects the article to do. Very few things have just one general quality; we need to choose the specific advantages we desire, and tell the merchant clearly what we want.

In buying food, of course, general quality grading is very useful. Many Canadian foods carry a distinctive grade marking, either on the container or on the product itself. The standards are established and enforced by the Federal Department of Agriculture. A booklet telling about these grades is available free from the Consumer Section, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It is called "Don't Guess: Buy by Grade."

Another useful guide to shoppers is the brand system. Instead of buying utterly unknown sorts of goods from bulk stock (which may be done safely by people who are excellent judges of value) the ordinary consumer will find it more satisfactory to purchase goods to which the maker has signed his name.

Besides making shopping easier, this makes it safer, because the brand name carries with it the idea of a constant level of quality.

CONSUMER EDUCATION

The new wealth of goods and services from which we can choose gives consumers the finest chance in all history to live well, if we can learn to use the opportunity fully.

The first lesson is that no true values are impaired by learning the truth. When the old thumb-and-finger method of appraising goods is not sufficient to establish their worthiness we need to go further afield. We need to call upon sources outside ourselves: magazine articles, newspaper surveys, advertisements, booklets, and all other sorts of guides. What we seek is to get what we want, that will give us the greatest satisfaction, at a reasonable price.

There is no substitute for keeping our eyes and our senses on the alert, but we should also use all the aids provided by producers to give us a basis for judgment. Whether a given purchase is simple or complex, the principle of good shopping is always the same. It lies in getting information about many comparable offerings, with emphasis upon the features that are important to us, so as to have points upon which to base a decision.

Experience may be a useful teacher, but when it comes to buying goods and services experience may be expensive. Anyone who will make the efforts to find out exactly what to look for and how to identify it can save most of the tuition fee. There is a great difference between the amount of satisfaction we get out of purchases per dollar when we are alert and intelligent about what we buy, and what we get if we are slipshod and ignorant.

The first lessons about buying are undoubtedly learned in the home and in the school. Children will, in the natural course of events, become purchasers and users. What they observe at home makes a lasting impression upon their judgment. Next comes school.

A young person who cannot select tooth-paste or powder intelligently, or even know whether it serves any useful function, is certainly not qualified to judge the paces of an automobile or the durability of a piece of production machinery.

It is suggested in the "Annals" of the American Association of Political and Economic Science that courses in biology, chemistry, physics, engineering and economics might be more closely integrated with life. Science classes might test electric toasters, can-openers, and household rubber, leather and paper; they might analyze soap, cosmetics, shoe pastes and prepared flours. Small work benches might take the place of stamp collections. We might get away from utter dependence upon what we hear and read.

Advertising will help the ambitious person. Awareness of goods and services that are available is an important part of the shopper's knowledge, and the wise shopper uses advertisements to his advantage. Much advertising is of educational value.

Consumers' organizations help, too. So long as they give impartial judgments about goods they have tested efficiently, they contribute to knowledge.

The Better Business Bureau, for example, established in 1911, exists to protect people from what is unfair or misleading, and to increase public confidence in business by striving for better consumer satisfaction through accurate representation of products and services.

There are many laws for the protection of buyers. They tend to make the market safe for the consumer, safe against fraud, misrepresentation, irresponsibility, exorbitant prices, restraints on trade, and deleterious commodities.

At The Doors Of Consumer

A house wife looks through second-hand suits being sold from a lorry, in her search for one of the right quality.

THE BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU CAN HELP

GERMAN ADVERTISING RESTRICTIONS

Some time ago proposals were put forward in Germany to suppress the use of picture card series (such as cigarette cards, etc.) for advertising purposes but these efforts proved unsuccessful and picture cards continue to be a legally permitted form of advertising.

The main objection raised was one of unfair competition in cases where such cards might be used for boosting the sale of inferior goods, but it was accepted that such a measure would have an adverse effect on the printing industry as a whole

INSIDE KREMLIN

Struggle For Power Within Ruling Clique

MOSCOW BECOMES A COCKPIT AFTER STALIN'S DEATH

By EDMUND STEVENS

Since the day, when Georgi M. Malenkov replaced Stalin as Soviet Prime Minister, a gigantic question mark has been hanging over the Kremlin. Everybody agrees that the new regime will result in changes in Russia's domestic and foreign policies. The great question is, in what direction will these changes go?

Edmund Stevens, for many years Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and who received the 1950 Pulitzer Prize for his series, "This is Russia, Uncensored," is analysing Russia's likely development under its new masters.

Incidentally, he throws light on the close contest between Malenkov and Beria which has now resulted in the latter's exit heralding a major purge.

THE flood of material on Soviet politics since Stalin has served mainly to prove how little is really known. Lack of fact has left fancy a free rein, immune from refutation.

Though nuggets of facts be buried in the dross of speculation, the sum effect is confusion, which currently works to the Kremlin's benefit. All the more reason the free world must try to find correct answers to the following three questions:

1. Has there been a basic change in Soviet foreign policy for providing a serious chance for agreement?

2. Is the Soviet peace offensive a mere tactical manoeuvre designed to divide the West, or, at worst, a ruse to divert western attention from some new move of Communist aggression?

3. Has the question of Stalin's succession been settled by common consent, or are rival factions struggling for power, as happened after Lenin?

An answer to the last question would furnish a key to the others. For, assuming there has been no revision of ultimate Communist goals—at this time a warranted assumption—the price the Soviets are willing to pay for an easing of world tension may depend primarily on the degree of unity or discord inside the Kremlin.

It is no easy task to probe the Kremlin's inner secrets, ringed as they are by thick walls and guarded by a blackout censorship.

After Lenin's passing, it was years before the outside world learned of the fierce factional struggle between Stalin, Kamenev, and Zinoviev behind the facade of party unity. Even the rank-and-file party membership and party functionaries below the top level were long kept in ignorance.

Since then the Kremlin clique has become far more adept in the art of concealment. Nevertheless, the only authentic clues to what is going on are those from Soviet sources. Much can be gleaned and deduced by reading between the lines of the carefully doctored Soviet press, by following the changes in tone and emphasis day by day, and, even more important, the appearance and disappearance of individual names.

One sensitive record of Kremlin change is Soviet iconography—the display, position, and juxtaposition of the portraits of leading figures. For example, the May issue of the Soviet illustrated weekly Ogonoyok contained a full-page colour photograph of the 1952 May demonstrations.

Among the pictures, borne aloft by the demonstrators, the only two recognizable likenesses were those of Stalin and of an only slightly less conspicuous Lavrenti P. Beria. All the remaining pictures were carefully blurred out by retouching, whereas the Beria picture had been sharpened.

On May 2 the entire Soviet press carried a photo of ythe party leaders watching this year's. May Day parade from atop the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum. In the exact center of the picture stands Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Beria, flanked on the right by Prime Minister Georgi M. Malenkov and on the left by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov. Anyone familiar with Soviet methods will confirm that such seeming trifles are carefully contrived and that any element of chance is ruled out.

Display In News

The May 2 issue of Pravda, in its editorial and front-page story on the demonstration, consistently mentioned Mr. Malenkov, first, then Mr. Beria and then Mr. Molotov. This corresponds to protocol. But not once did Pravda mention Mr. Malenkov without bringing in the other two.

Obviously the contest between the first two is so close that the Pravda editors are seeking to preserve a sense of balance. Mr. Beria has a slight edge at the moment, but they don't want to be caught out on a limb in case Mr. Malenkov should forge ahead.

It is interesting to go back and compare these latest May Day pictures with the last previous batch published immediately after Stalin's passing. On March 7, 8, and 9 for three consecutive days Pravda front-paged pictures of the guard of honour by Stalin's bier in the Hall of Columns. In all three photographs Mr. Malenkov stands nearest Stalin's head, with Mr. Beria next to him. At top center of Page 2 of he March 8 issue was a photograph taken at the 19th party congress, last October, showing Mr. Malenkov in the speakers' stand, with Stalin in the background.

The March 10 issue front-paged the group atop the mausoleum during the funeral. Mr. Malenkov was addressing a battery of microphones, flanked by Soviet President Marshal Voroshilov and Party Secretary Nikita S Krishcher.

The text of Mr. Malenkov's funeral oration was spread across the lower halt of the front page and he was billed as chairman of the Council of Ministers and secretary of the Central Committee of the Commuist Party. The Beria and Molotov speeches were relegated to the second page.

Mr. Beria in his speech referred to Mr. Malenkov as "Lenin's talented, and Stalin's true, comrade in arms." One wonders whether he had his tongue in his cheek. An inside photograph showed Mr. Malenkov leading the group of mourners walking behind the gun carriage bearing Stalin's coffin, while another picture showed him chatting with Stalin and Mao Tze-tung in February, 1950.

After Funeral

After the funeral, the Malenkov build-up ceased. On March 15 the Supreme Soviet, at a joint session of both houses, rubber-stamped in the record time of 45 minutes a sweeping series of organizational changes and appointments radically revamping the whole structure of the Soviet State.

One of the appointments thus approved was that of Mr. Malenkov as Prime Minister, on Mr. Beria's proposal. A picture of the proceedings showed Mr. Malenkov in the speakes' rostrum, with Mr. Beria, in the center of the government bench in the seat once occupied by Stalin.

The next public indication of the jokeying within the Kremlin was the announcement printed on an inside page on March 21 that Mr. Malenkov had been relieved of his duties as secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, "at his own request." According to this announcement, the decision was adopted by a Central Committee plenum on March 14—in other words, a week before publication.

Despite the face-saving formula that Mr. Malenkov had been relieved "at his own request," the announcement that he was no longer party secretary was designed to tell the public that he was not the full heir to Stalin's toga.

—'Christian Science Monitor'

(To be continued).

"Playing Poker Under Difficulties"

Long in The Minneapolis Tribune.

MIND-READING DEBUNKED

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

read was quite different from the final message.

As the headlines were announced by the man making the phone call, the adroit mentalist scribbled them on a pad concealed in his pocket.

Mr. Smith, a naive man, followed the mentalist's intructions to the letter. He read what was actually written. The message was: "Every word you have written is correct."

Mr. Smith read it straight, thinking the whole thing a gag. When the mentalist snatched the paper from him, he switched it for the one he had written after hearing the correct words—and handed 'this' to the reporters.

Warning

Warning: The reader should not imagine that because he has read this article he is automatically equipped to expose the next mentalist who comes to town. Good performers thrive on scepticism. The more the audience believes it is on to the trick, the more ingenious the artist becomes.

Many mentalists deliberatly encourage suspicion, even making obvious moves that seemed to give the act away, only to wind up with a finale proving that the Doubting Thomases were far out on a limb.

No master performer sticks to a static routine; if he did he would soon be overwhelmed by his more adventurous competitors.

"Mind reading" acts are constantly being improved, altered, embelished; and they, like everything else, are lapped by the waves of an era of exciting inventions.

All of which is to say that when you next see a psychic-looking fellow locate a hidden postage-stamp in two minutes flat, don't rush out and say, "I know. Muscle-reading."

That will be just the time he finds the stamp without coming near anyone at all. It will also be the time—perhaps the first in the history of legerdemain—that a master mind has made a stamp radio-active....and located it with a Geiger counter.

KAISER MAY HIT NEW HIGH

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 5)

automobile. He came out with the Henry-J which sold for around $400 under other low-priced cars. To date the company has built 125,000 Henry-J's. Its total car production since 1946 has been approximately 750,000.

What some people interpreted as the "death knell" for Kaiser automobiles came recently when the company indefinitely suspended most automotive operations at Willow Run. Michigan, and laid off 2,200 workers.

At practically the same time the air force cancelled 423 million dollars worth of plane contracts with the corporation following U.S. Senate charges of excessive costs.

Had either of these two blows preceded the purchase of Willys, Kaiser might have been floored for the 10-count. As it stands, however, Kaiser is going right ahead consolidating automotive operations between Willow Run and Toledo, Ohio.

A spokesman for Kaiser Motors claims the company is in the best position in its young history. In Toledo it now has a foundry and engine plant, while at Willow Run is one of the biggest stamping and body—building plants in the country.

●

Prior to the purchase of Willys, Kaiser had to buy its Henry-J engines from the Toledo concern. Willys, in turn, had to purchase car bodies from outside suppliers.

Undoubtedly, either the Henry-J or the Aero Willys will be lost in the shuffle or an entirely new and revolutionary car may result. Anyway, Henry-J and his son, Edgar, still are in the automobile business.

The plight of the used car business continues to worry the industry which still is turning out new cars at a record pace.

The National Used Car Dealers' Association reports sales are off 6 per cent and inventories are up 4 per cent from a year ago. N.U.C.D.A. president Ray Hayward of Omaha, Nebraska, comment:

"From the dealers' point of view this picture is not bright. Prices are continuing to decline, the tight-money policy is forcing sales resistance, and used car stocks are on the increase. All this comes at a season of the year when, generally speaking, the used car business should be at its peak."

New car and truck factory sales during May in U.S.A. were 643,537 boosting the 1953 five-month total nearly a million units above last year's figure. Up to May 31 industry sold 3,215,961 vehicles, compared with 2,327,101 units for the first five months of 1952.

FAIR TO EVERYBODY

You must not miss Whitehall. At one end you will find a statue of one of our kings who was beheaded; at the other, the monument of the man who did it. This is just an example of our attempts to be fair to everybody.

—SIR EDWARD APPLETON.

What's Your Line?

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

dation cream—but mostly, a good long look at your back before you go forward.

What are your suggestions for health-treatment?

The usual ones: About eight glasses of water a day and eight hours of sleep a night. But I put special emphasis on a good breakfast. Women are the greatest gamblers with health in their orange juice-and-coffee breakfasts. They should make time for a good breakfast—get up earlier if it takes a while to develop an appetite.

Men have their problems, too. Do you have any suggestions for them?

It would be out of character for me to advise men—but perhaps one of the things I tell women applies to them as well. It's not only years that age a person—success is aging, too. When you begin to spend money a little more freely, you find (if you notice) that you are taking more taxis, eating richer and more elaborate meals, hiring more people to do things you used to do for yourself and, in general, eating more and exercising less. Setting up exercises can do as much for male muscle tone and waistline as for female.

On the negative side, what are the most common mistakes that rob women of their good looks?

Poor posture, mainly—but there are some *little* detractors, too. Facial mannerisms, for instance: women who frown when they speak, or let their mouths sag when they are silent, do themselves a disservice. The same is true of women who sit in such a way that their calves are flat-fattened against chair or leg.

Do you find beautiful women less interesting than the "run-of-the-mill"?

If they're not interesting, they're not beautiful—no matter what the mirror tells them.

What is your final word to women on the subject of glamour?

My advice about glamour is to forget about glamour. If you make the most of yourself—and, then, just *be* yourself—you're on top of the world. Who could ask for anything more?

Is Mossadeq A Fox Or Liberator?

AN AMERICAN PROBES INTO IRAN PREMIER'S DOINGS

By SIDNEY LENS

TEHERAN

IT is said of Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadeq that he owns only one suit. I can almost believe it. In this famous bedroom, where he holds together a nation of 18,000,000 people, there is nothing that by the remotest stretch of the imagination could be called ornate or even moderately comfortable.

The bed is of nondescript simplicity, with a mattress that appears to be thin and hard. By its side is a small end table which is newly painted a rough unattractive blac. Dr. Mossadeq constantly slaps the glass over it with his left hand to emphasize his point.

The whole room is probably 12 by 13 feet, with a few shelves on the wall, four telephones, and little else. For a man who owns a number of villages and quite a bit of property, including the building which houses Point Four in Teheran, this bedroom is certainly not in keeping with his means. Only the lowest clerks in the government have less sumptuous quarters.

CAPTIVATING

Perched on the bed in a fading yellow sports jacket is the man himself. His combination of simplicity and misnamed idiosyncrasies unfortunately has been played up at home to give the deceptive impression of a weak, volatile, changey "old-woman" who is misguiding his nation from his bedside. No informed American in Teheran would subscribe to this theory. Most everyone here considers him a fox who can be charming to the point of captivation. One group of foreign newspapermen came to hear him speak some months ago, somewhat hostile, and remained to applaud. The man has a deep appreciation of the value of state power and although seemingly soft as he talks to you on his bed, he can make firm and devastating decisions that keep the whole world hopping.

THE SOCIALISTS

I asked Dr. Mossadeq whether he considers himself a Socialist. Radical tempers among Iranian intelligentsia, workers, and peasants are running so high these days that everyone from the extreme-right fascist, through the Iranian Party, Maleki's Toilers' Party, Baghai's Workers Party, and possibly even the Mullahs and Kashani call themselves "Socialists." I wanted to know whether Dr. Mossadeq too, was part of the crowd.

"I'm sorry to tell you," said the Premier, "that I haven't selected any name for my particular philosophy. When I was a student once in Europe—this was long ago before Communism—I asked my teacher what is a Socialist. He told me that everyone who is dissatisfied is a Socialist. If there are many Socialists in Iran today it is because there are many dissatisfied people."

Dr. Mossadeq neither hides nor enlarges on the strength of the Communists in Iran. "Here as elsewhere the Communists always depend on the degree of dissatisfaction among the people. To the extent that the people are satisfied Communist strength wanes. Conversely, to the extent that they are dissatisfied it grows."

Is it growing now? Dr. Mossadeq refused to be drawn out. He would only point to the "many dissatisfied people." America would do well he feels to help decrease discontent in Iran and elsewhere so that Communism can be curbed. 'It is better to give aid," he says, "than to face a new war.

French expression used to say that 'it is better to forsee than to fight.' "

SOURCE OF TROUBLE

The more one talks with Dr. Mossadeq the more he sounds like Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is by no means radical. On land reform he is several leagues behind some of his leftist supporters like Khalil Maleki. Under present circumstances he feels that distributing land to the peasants would do no good. The peasants are not equipped to take care of irrigation and other activities that the landlord class has been performing for generations. He even opposed the Shah's distribution of his (the Shah's) lands on the ground that the example would cause others to demand land too.

"I feel that if one village is divided among the tenants and if the 40 villages around it do not get land there would be complaints by these others that would cause all sorts of trouble."

Incidentally, Dr. Mossadeq is quite outspoken about the Shah Without any diplomatic sugar-coating he charges that the Shah's father stole 6,000 villages from their rightful owners and this land is not the present Shah's to distribute as he sees fit. It is the government's task. Eventually, of course, Dr. Mossadeq forced the Shah to yield this responsibility to his government.

Nothing is moving in Iran these days because the oil impasse has plunged the whole nation into a state of suspended animation. Loss of the $100,000,000 a year in foreign value which the British used to give in royalties, salary payments, and supplies, has caused a crisis. The rial is unstable, about 100 to the dollar on the free market, though the official rate is only 32 and the tourist rate 75. Exports and imports are almost balanced but there is much unemployment, the oil refineries are draining money from the treasury, and long overdue development projects are gathering dust on blue-print boards.

HIS ACHIEVEMENT

In this situation Dr. Mossadeq is a link between the past and what he hopes to be the future. He has thrown out the British; he has weakened the power of the monarchy and gone a long way toward making it a constitutional monarchy; he has made a small start in breaking down the old corrupt administrative apparatus. If he can sell 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 tons of oil a year (present sale: probably less than 1,000,000) he feels he can earn as much foreign currency or more than in British days when 32,000,000 tons was produced. At the age of 72 this is his overpowering elan, to run the country without the British and run it better.

What does he think of America and Point Four?

The United States Government, he claims, has let Iran down. "Write this down," said Dr. Mossadeq, "I don't expect the United States Government will give us money, although we need it and would like to have it. But at least we feel you shouldn't be helping our enemy. The money that the British lost after we took over AIOC (the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company), the American Government made good by helping Britain. But Iran also is losing money because of oil and we haven't been helped. This is not justice. We who are oppressed should be helped."

As to Point Four, it is good but one-sided. "Its purpose is to show us how to do things. But if we do not have money for the equipment what good does it do. Two things are needed, technical help and money for development Point Four will be effective only when we have financial backing as well as know-how aid."

NO ECCENTRIC

Without a clearly defined philosophy, with no political party of his own, with Britain scarring away customers for his oil (even though he has reduced the price to 50 per cent), Dr. Mossadeq still is able to stay at the helm and consolidate. This certainly is not the achievement of an eccentric. He balances one country against another, one force and one party (including the Communist Tudeh) against the others.

Against the insistent demand for social reform he takes some slight measures. Last year for instance, he passed a law that taxed the landlord 20 per cent of his share of the produce—10 per cent to go to the peasant and 10 per cent to a village council to spend on roads, hospitals, schools, etc. The law has not worked too well; it has been circumvented wholesale. Dr. Mossadeq, however, talks of going further if it does not work. "We'll take 40 per cent, even 60 per cent until the landlord decides to quit, but we won't take things out of the hands of the owner because it is illegal and Communist. It is a revolutionary change that wouldn't be advisable."

This is probably indicative of Dr. Mossadeq's technique. When it is necessary to strike hard he goes all out, as for instance with the British, with the Shah, etc. But he also knows how to bend with the reed, to appease just a little and wait for the next moment.

How far this dual technique can go, only time will tell. History will record whether Dr. Mossadeq was the matchmaker of an Iranian revolution.

THAT NEW CAR

Father: How many miles to the gallon?

Mother: What colour is the upholstery?

Son: How fast will it go?

Daughter: Has it a cigarette lighter?

Neighbour: How can they afford it?

Memorable

Barbara Stanwyck came close to winning an Academy Award in 1948 with her great performance as the wife terrified by a sinister phone call in Hal Wallis' "Sorry, Wrong Number." Playing opposite her was Burt Lancaster, who today is co-starred with Shirley Booth in "Come Back, Little Sheba," for Paramount.—Photo PARAMOUNT.

CALLED TO FAME BY TELEPHONE

Roles Of Sherley Booth And Barbara Stanwyck

YOU may bless or cuss the telephone in your house. That's your privilege.

But telephones in movies have done more for players' careers, perhaps, than any mechanical contrivance since the camera itself.

Luise Rainer rode her telephone scenes in "The Great Ziegfield" down a fast track to an Oscar. Her memorable portrayal of Anna Held to William Powell's Flo Zigfield, highlighted by her telephone conversation with him, did more for her than anything before or since.

In Hal Wallis' "Come Back, Little Sheba," the Broadway star Shirley Booth, has a telephone scene that is a standout. Her husband, Burt Lancaster, has gone berserk through liquor and imagined grief. As he starts through the house looking for her brandishing a bared knife, she manages to get to a telephone and remain there, at the point of death, until she's able to summon help. It's a real chiller.

Barbara Stanwyck, a great actress in anyone's book, rose to fresh triumphs in "Sorry Wrong Number," in which she practically camped on the telephone for the entire footage. The great climactic scene is when she hears her own death being plotted, through a crossed wire, by her husband, again Burt Lancaster, then a comparative Hollywood newcomer.

Don Ameche scored so heavily in "Alexander Graham Bell" that half the movie-going nation believe to this day that he, and not Bell, invented the thing. For years afterward, the telephone was irreverently referred to as an "Ameche" by Hollywoodians.

Two dramatic telephone calls, one by Gloria Swanson, the other by William Holden, did much to highlight the drama in "Sunset Bouleward." One, by Holden, was when he was trying frantically to break away from Gloria. To his call, came the reply that she had just slashed her wrists, and that he should get there at once, thus blasting his chances of making the break. The other call, by Miss Swanson, was to Holden's fiancee, Nancy Olson, to inform her that Holden was in reality a kept man, ruining his romance with her for all time. Ahh, the deadly telephone.

In Paramount's "The Turning Point," a telephone scene, this time again with William Holden, proves especially powerful, because it tells the audience in advance of Holden's impending death. Holden, a newspaperman, receives a call from a stranger, disguising himself as a tipster, that he should go to a certain address at once to obtain his man. Holden follows his advice, walking into a trap that proves his undoing.

As a matter of fact, the telephone booth has proved a staple and dependable prop to the majority of our gangster pictures, past, present and, without doubt, future.

MISREPRESENTED

The reveller rang the door-bell at 3 a.m. A sleepy-eyed man came to the door. "What do you want?" he mumbled.

"Are you Mr. Jones?" asked the reveller.

"No", returned the tenant, "sleepily, "my name is Greenwood."

"Sure you're not Mr. Jones?" insisted the other.

"Of course not, you dope!" howled the irate tenant. "Didn't I just tell you my name is Greenwood?"

The other grew peeved, "Oh, yeah?" he shouted. "Then why did you answer the door-bell?"

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Dame Rumour Causes Havoc

HOW U. S. TOWN WENT TO VERGE OF CIVIC INSANITY

HYSTERIA, pure and simple, had driven a town in the United States to the verge of civic insanity. This is the narrative of how the Illinois state police finally debunked women's stories of being 'gassed' by a mysterious person.

ONE September night in 1944, eight state police cars converged on what had once been a quiet, peaceful Illinois community of 17,000 people. What they discovered there ended the desperate search for the man who had thrown a city into panic, baffled detectives and astounded scientists. The almost incredible story has given the name of Mattoon, Illinois, a unique place in the history of American crime — and in textbooks on sociology and psychology, writes Reed Millard in 'Coronet.'

The police got a hint of the terror to come on the night of September 2nd, when they received a frantic call from a hysterical woman. "My friend — a man tried to kill her with poison gas!" she cried.

A squad car screamed to the scene and the victim of the strange attack gasped out her story. She had been alone, her husband working on the night shift at a nearby factory. At about midnight she awakened "with a feeling I was being suffocated... The room was filled with a peculiar sickish odour like sweet smelling flowers. I tried to get up but my legs seemed paralyzed. Finally, I crawled to the telephone and called next door..."

Patiently the patrolman examined the window screen, which seemed to be properly in place. With equal care, he checked the doors, noting the fact that one was unlocked. He went outside and played his flashlight carefully on every part of the yard. There were no recently made depression on the damp earth and grass.

SHE WAS 'GASSED!'

Then he went back to talk to the still distraught woman. "Maybe", he suggested to the victim, "you just had a bad dream."

The woman shook her head. "I was gassed," she said positively. "I'm still sick."

"You didn't see anybody?" the patrolman persisted.

This time there was some hesitation before the admission, "No, but I know there was someone there."

His questioning getting him no place, the officer urged the woman to go back to bed.

The whole thing was puzzling, he had to admit, but he filed a routine report and dismissed it as the sort of zany happening that every policeman encounters.

The next day the telephone at police headquarters rang with calls reporting two similar incidents. And three nights later there came a call that again sent a patrol car racing along darkened streets. The policeman who rushed into the house found a hysterical woman, apparently partly paralyzed and violently ill. Her story checked exactly with the one reported earlier.

ANOTHER CALL

The harried police had no sooner finished their checkup of this curious repeat performance, when a third call sent them to another address. Again, they found a paralyzed woman who sobbed out the now familiar account.

Doubting the possibility of a strange marauder being abroad in this peaceful neighbourhood, the police could only shrug their shoulders and put it down as a bizarre, but insignificant, episode. A search of the area in daylight turned up no clues, and the women, though no longer hysterical, could do no more than repeat their descriptions of the strange "sickish sweet" gas.

However, the police soon had reason to take a grimmer view of what had happened. Whoever — or whatever — was stalking the city was apparently hurrying swiftly through one section of town after another, making his weird attacks.

POLICE THEORIES

Alarmed, Chief C. E. Cole summoned the town's entire force of ten policemen to meet what was fast developing into an emergency. Yet, though a dozen women reported identical assaults, not a single helpful clue was turned up.

Chief Cole began to suspect, almost hope, that the women, often alone and jittery anyway, had smelled the fumes of chemicals from a nearby war plant.

Impossible. the manager snorted. "There's no gas escaping. We've been operating for years; surely it would have been noticed before."

Doctors examining the victims also shook their heads at the explanation. Unquestionably, some of the women *had* been paralyzed.

The next night the Chief's theory took another blow — and the case got its first break. One terrified woman screamed over the telephone, "I saw him!"

When the squad car arrived, she calmed down enough to describe what had happened. An unfamiliar sound had awakened her, and in the shadowy outline of the window she had caught a glimpse of a dark figure. He seemed to be pumping something like an insecticide sprayer. Then she smelled the mysterious gas, and screamed.

'EVIDENCE'

The marauder turned and ran, but as he did, she saw that he was tall, thin, apparently dressed in black. He was, she was sure, wearing a black skull cap. The next night, police got another baffling clue. This time, the victim was drinking coffee with her husband when she happened to glance out the window. On the porch she saw a piece of white cloth with what appeared to be a red stain on it. She went out and picked it up.

Almost as if compelled to do so, she held it up to her nose, then staggered and screamed. Her husband rushed out to find her lying on the floor. She was rushed to a doctor, who reported that she appeared to be partially paralyzed.

Later, she told questioning police. "It was as if a charge of electricity ran through me. It burned—but I couldn't move."

Here at least was a tangible exhibit, the first actual object that might be connected with the maccabre events. Perhaps the piece of cloth had been left here by the phantom, after he saturated it with the paralyzing chemical he used.

MYSTIFIED

The Illinois Criminal Investigation Laboratory rushed down a chemical expert, Richard T. Piper. After studying and analyzing the cloth, he decided that it might have been soaked with a substance called chloropicrin, but he wasn't sure. However, Piper had to admit that he was mystified, for if chloropicrin was involved, it did not seem that this would explain the paralyzing effect of the rag. FBI experts expressed similar bewilderment.

Manwhile terror stalked Mattoon, for the weird attacks on women increased. In a single night, 7 calls came in. The town's policemen, hollow-eyed from lack of sleep, were given no rest. The Department was deluged with calls from citizens demanding protection. Reporters swarmed in from news services and big Chicago dailies.

Soon, angry, worried citizens acted to take the law into their own hands. Cars filled with men carrying shortguns began to prowl the streets. Neighbours organized their own vigilante squads to patrol groups of houses.

When frantic businessmen planned a mass meeting to discuss the thing that was happening to their town. Thomas Wright, police commissioner, gave them warning.

"If this goes on any longer," he said flatly, "somebody is going to get killed—and it won't be from gas. The people here are losing all control of themselves. They're getting hysterical. I wouldn't walk through anybody's back yard right now for 10,000 dol.

Admitting that the local police were indeed at their wits' end. Commissioner Wright sent out an SOS to the state police. They took the affair as seriously as did the excited citizenry. for into Mattoon they rushed eight squad cars and a mobile radio unit.

ALL SET

Carefully Captain Harry Curtis, in charge of the contingent, planned a shrewd deployment so that one of his cars could arrive at any point in the city in a matter of seconds. Each was in touch with the others by two-way radio; if need be, all could converge on a single point almost instantly.

But Capain Curtis had other plans which he was not talking about, except to Mattoon police and a few citizens who would be needed to carry them out. One of them was Dr. B. Raymond Cole, who was ready at Memorial Methodist Hospital.

Tensely the officers waited for autumn darkness to fall. At 10 o'clock the first call came. A frantic woman was crying the familiar words. "Help....help... I've been gassed.....the madman ...."

Smoothly the call went out to the nearest patrol car. Thirty seconds later it was in front of the house, where stern-faced state patrolmen rushed inside.

Picking up the hysterical woman, they raced to the hospital, where Dr. Cole stood waiting. He immediately examined the victim.

The report was an amazing one. "There is nothing wrong with her. Pulse normal. No temperature. No mouth burns. No indications of paralysis. I advise taking her back to her home."

She had hardly left the hospital when news of another attack reached the police. It occurred in a strange place in a downtown theatre. There, a woman suddenly screamed and collapsed on the floor. Officers entering the theatre had to fight their way through a milling crowd of excited patrons.

This new victim was hurried into the hospital. Again Dr. Cole made the same quick appraisal, "Nothing wrong with her."

Through the evening, more of the frantic calls came in. Each time the frightened victim was examined, and each time the doctor's verdict was the same.

Finally, the calls stopped. The telephones at police headquarters would never ring again with a report of an assault by the phantom.

Who was the madman of Mattoon? The answer is as fantastic as it is simple. There never had been a madman who sprayed strange gas at unsuspecting victims. He was a phantom that lurked only in the human mind.

Hysteria, pure and simple, had driven a town to the verge of civic insanity, with who knows what explosive consequences if not the authorities suspected and uncovered the true culprit an almost unbelievably swift work along which spread fearful rumour. Nothing more than this grapevine, combined with the impact of unreasoning fear on suggestible minds, had created the incredible affair.

Fortunately, the police guessed correcly that rushing victims to the hospital would provide sobering news to be quickly spread on this fear-born communication system, jolting the potential hysterical back to their senses.

Let no one scoff at the mass thing that happened in Mattoon. For it was a form of the same kind of crazy panic that sent people streaming out of big cities on the night of Orson Welles' "War of the Worlds" broadcast. It is a form of mass hysteria that psychologists warn could be a sinister tool for any enemy nation, fiendishly clever at using rumour and hysteria as a weapon.

SPANIEL AS STAR

Co-Starred

Bob Williams and his amazing four-year-old springer spaniel Red Dust, one of the top novelty acts in show business, make their first screen appearance in Paramount's "The Stars are Singing," forthcoming comedy-drama with music starring Anna Maria Alberghetti, Rosemary Clooney, Lauritz Melchior and Tom Morton. In addition to doing some of their hilarious routines, Williams and his talented canine partner have regular running-the-film roles and appear in several key scenes with the other cast members. Williams and Red Dust have been together for about three years, during which time they have appeared in many night clubs and theatres both in the USA and abroad. They were starred in the "Latin Quarter Revue" in London for a year and recently concluded a successful engagement at Ciro's in Hollywood. Irving Asher, producer of "The Stars Are Singing," caught the act at the local night club and signed Williams for the film.

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